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The WEEKLY Post.

THE WEEKLY POST.

Single Copy $1.00 Per Year.

Clubs of 5 or Over, 90c Each.

EIGHTY-NINTH YEAR. PITTSBURGH, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1893. TWELVE PAGES.

A WARM DEBATE.

Lively Skirmish Over Irish Politics in the House of Commons

SAUNDERSON'S SAVAGE ATTACK.

His Own Party Leader Forces Him to Make a Retraction.

THE COMMONS IN AN UPROAR.

LONDON, Feb. 8.—In the house of commons to-day Sir Henry Hoyle Howorth (Conservative) attempted to draw out Mr. Asquith, the home secretary, on the release from Portland prison of the dynamiter, Egan, by demanding the production of the report in Egan's case, and the government's reasons for the prisoner's release.

Mr. Asquith made a point, and by so doing elicited cheers from the Irish members, by stating that Egan had been released under a license. There being no special condition attached to the case, there was no necessity for making a report to the house.

Mr. Arthur O'Connor (anti-Parnellite), member for East Donegal, inquired whether Mr. John Morley, chief secretary for Ireland, was preparing a measure for a temporary readjustment of judicial rents in Ireland. The inquiry was obviously aimed with the object of getting information associated with the land clause of the home rule bill.

Mr. John Morley replied that he had not prepared such a measure.

Mr. O'Connor then asked Mr. Morley if he would support a bill having the readjustment of the judicial rents in view, if it were introduced by a private member of the house.

Mr. Morley declared that he would not undertake to say what he would do under such circumstances.

Mr. Timothy Healy (anti-Parnellite), member for North Louth, here took part in the questioning, asking: "But if the bill was backed by Conservatives, in addition to the Irish Nationalists, would not the government assent to it?"

Mr. Morley replied: "A bill so presented would certainly receive the government's attention."

This skillful parry of what might have been an awkward thrust was greeted with loud laughter.

SAUNDERSON'S SAVAGE ASSAULT.

Colonel Edward James Saunderson, generally regarded as the leader of the Irish Unionists, attacked the evicted tenants commission in a fierce tirade. Colonel Saunderson is noted for harsh and unsparing invectives, and he seemed to throw all his bitterness and all his energy into his assault upon the opposite party in Ireland. He spoke of Ulster's loyalty to England, and about the resolution of Protestant Ireland to oppose by every means the designs of the separatists. The evicted tenants commission he described as a body pledged in advance to a cause of injustice and oppression, and headed in its outrageous work by a partisan president. Its course, Colonel Saunderson asserted, was in a line with the policy of the Irish chief secretary in releasing the Gweedore assassins who, led by a murderous ruffian, had done to death a faithful officer.

The term "murderous ruffian" was interpreted by a number of the Irish members as alluding to Father McFadden, who had been connected, as his friends claim, innocently, with the Gweedore tragedy, when Inspector Martin was killed while attempting to arrest the priest.

Several voices from the Irish benches were lifted in loud protest against Colonel Saunderson's utterance.

Colonel Saunderson went on defiantly and undauntedly. "Yes," he cried, "they were led by a murderous ruffian."

A number of Irish members were on their feet in an instant, with cries of "Order," "Order," "Withdraw the expression," "It is a ruffianly utterance." The speaker demanded order.

Mr. John Dillon—Is the member from North Armagh entitled to say that the priest is a murderer?

PRIEST A MURDEROUS RUFFIAN.

Colonel Saunderson, (in a tone of cool contempt and defiance)—I withdraw nothing. I did not call him a murderer; but a murderous ruffian.

Irish cries of "Oh," "Oh" and "withdraw" almost drowned Saunderson's utterances. The Irish Nationalists were in a state of great excitement. The Conservatives remained quiet, but some of them nodded approval to Saunderson, while the latter remained undisturbed and apparently kept his temper.

"I will not withdraw a word," Colonel Saunderson exclaimed, as soon as he could make himself heard.

Then followed tumultuous cries of "Divide." Then the voice of John Dillon was heard appealing to the speaker to compel Colonel Saunderson to withdraw his expression.

"It is not in my power," said the speaker, "to interfere; but I trust that the honorable member from North Armagh will not persist in irritating language."

Mr. John Dillon—I move that a member using such language is no longer fit to be heard. The member from North Armagh would not dare to use such terms outside the house.

The Speaker—The chair cannot put the motion offered by the honorable member from East Mayo.

The clamor among the Irish Nationalists continued, and seemed to be gaining in energy of expression, when Mr. Gladstone arose. As the premier began to speak all became silent and listened with attention to his words. Mr. Gladstone spoke earnestly and with deep feeling. He appealed to the Irish Nationalists to restrain themselves. In the interests of the honor and dignity of parliament all the members should assist in bringing the scene to a close as soon as possible.

"Surely," added Mr. Gladstone, "the honorable member from North Armagh will refrain from calling a gentleman held by many in the highest respect a murderous ruffian."

Colonel Saunderson showed no sign of yielding even to the premier.

Then Mr. Balfour, the Conservative leader, and former chief secretary for Ireland, arose. "I appeal," said Mr. Balfour, "to the honorable member to withdraw the expression and substitute that of 'excited politician.'"

COLONEL SAUNDERSON RETRACTS.

Then Colonel Saunderson, obedient to the voice of his leader, said slowly and deliberately: "I accept the suggestion and withdraw the expression for that mentioned by the right honorable member from East Manchester."

The tumult ceased, but Colonel Saunderson did not subside. He proceeded to attack Mr. Gladstone for attempting to establish Roman Catholic ascendency in Ireland. "The priests," Colonel Saunderson said, "had grabbed political power and never intended to relax their grasp. The Dublin parliament, if established, would be a slave to the priesthood. As a specimen of the men to whom it was proposed to deliver the government of Ireland, they might take the member from North Louth, who had recently called the Parnellite members 'Jackasses of the Billy Redmond type, with no more sense than a hen.'" [Laughter.]

After the Saunderson episode there was a succession of uninteresting speakers, and the number of members in the house gradually dwindled. At length, however, Joseph Chamberlain arose and there was an immediate rush of members back to their seats.

Mr. Chamberlain in opening his speech charged the government with shifty evasion in refraining from giving any declaration on points of dispute. He wanted a clear statement from the government on a subject that was not even indicated in the queen's speech. But could the government give it? He predicted that the Liberals, even if now harmonious, would soon show signs of dissonance. He then proceeded to comment upon the release of the Irish dynamiters. He held that Mr. Morley, in a recent speech in Leinster, had suggested the release of the dynamiters as part of a plan of general amnesty. Mr. Chamberlain expressed himself as certain that there would be a rupture among the Home Rulers over the bill, and he hoped that the government would now declare whether it was prepared to maintain the supremacy of the English parliament intact, or was about to surrender to the forces of disloyalty and disorder.

SECRETARY MORLEY'S REMARKS.

After a number of minor speakers had been heard, Mr. Morley, chief secretary for Ireland, rose and was greeted with loud cheers. He described Mr. Chamberlain's utterance on the country's foreign affairs as malicious and mischievous. He said that Mr. Chamberlain had also made distorted allusions to the Irish dynamiters. With reference to the refusal of the Irish government to assist in levying writs at night, Mr. Morley urged, in spite of the judgment given in Dublin yesterday legalizing night levies, that humanity and policy ought to stop them. (Irish cheers.) In defending the evicted tenants' commission Mr. Morley admitted that the commission sympathized with the Nationalists, but it was not appointed, he said, to try political questions. Nothing short of a small commission of archangels would satisfy both parties.

He had the authority of the attorney general to deny the statement of Mr. Balfour that at the trial of the men of Gweedore facts were suppressed which would have sent all the prisoners to the gallows. There was in his public life no act on which he could look back with greater satisfaction than the release of these men. In conclusion Mr. Morley exhorted the opposition not to commit the crime of wishing and working for the failure of the government's policy toward Ireland.

The house then adjourned.

ADVISES CAUTION.

Mr. Dillon Thinks an Attempt to Force Amnesty May Prove a Boomerang.

LONDON, Feb. 3.—John Dillon, anti-Parnellite for East Mayo, in a speech at Burnley to-day, deprecated the attempt to force the amnesty question upon the government at the present critical juncture. The prospect that amnesty would be granted to all Irish political prisoners, he said, had calmed the agitation considerably in Ireland, and the Irish people were now in a mood to wait with this question until the more important matter of home rule was disposed of. Many leading Irishmen had tried to impress upon Mr. Redmond this correct view of the situation, but he refused to listen to them. The only wise course for Irishmen just now was to subordinate other issues to home rule. He himself wished, as much as anybody, that the Irish political prisoners be released at once, but if by clamoring for their release any man would endanger home rule, that man ought at once decide to hold his peace.

Parnell had repeatedly advised that the amnesty question be held in abeyance until the home rule bill was passed.

If, despite all warnings, the amnesty agitators should move their amendment, they would not only be defeated by a great majority, but would tie fast the hands of the government elected to work in their behalf.

James Egan, the released Irish dynamiter, was entertained at a public dinner in Limerick last evening. The mayor of Limerick presided. In response to a toast Egan said he did not care for the ugly names certain Conservative journals are calling him, as he was conscious of his innocence. The Nationalists, moreover, possessed information which proved that not the convicts, but the men who sent them to prison were guilty.

THE GRECIAN EARTHQUAKE.

Bitter Suffering of the Unfortunate and Panic-Stricken Islanders.

ATHENS, Feb. 8.—Reports from Zante state that the inhabitants of most of the towns on the island are suffering severely. Hundreds of families are camped in the fields near the city of Zante. They fled with such haste that they took with them neither food nor clothes. The weather is exceptionally inclement, and unless shelter and food be provided speedily the mortality will be appalling. A British man-of-war which has been loading at Piraeus with food and clothing sailed for Zante this afternoon.

The island was shaken this evening by two more shocks more violent than any of the preceding. The shocks were accompanied by a furious storm of thunder lightning and rain. The minister of the interior has gone to the island to make arrangements to assist the sufferers.

SALISBURY HEARD FROM.

The Ex-Premier Talks About the Commercial Interests of England.

LONDON, Feb. 8.—Lord Salisbury opened the Liverpool electric railway to-day. At the Liverpool town hall in an address he referred to the increased difficulties with which the British merchants had to contend in the way of foreign competition. He said a tariff on corn was absolutely outside the dreams of any politician. He questioned both the morality and expediency of the use of tariffs as a weapon against other nations, and he mentioned as instances the fiscal wars between France and Italy and France and Switzerland as producing disaster to all concerned. Lord Salisbury defended the colonial extension of English rule. The whole world, he said, was benefited by British colonization. Should other nations obtain the colonies they might not use them in the same generous manner as the English, but fence them around with a wall of brass against English commerce.

SUPPRESSING THE FACTS.

But Many Reputations Will Suffer as the Panama Investigation Proceeds—Few Americans Involved.

PARIS, Feb. 8.—Now that the United States have begun in earnest to investigate the American end of the great Panama scandal the revelations, judged from information at hand on this side of the ocean, promise to hurt a great many reputations. Not many of America's public men are implicated and almost no members of congress, because the Panama Company needed no such legislation in America as it did in France. The general desire to shield everybody connected with the thing in France makes it difficult to get at even the American details. With the exception of two or three, none of the big men connected with the French investigation is in earnest and in one way and another they are doing everything they can to keep secret the worst points.

This recent scare over savings banks was all in the same line of desire to draw attention from the great scandal to something else. The Fleurry government accountant appointed to examine all the books says:

"According to the way the books were kept the Panama and American accounts were run in together. All in all in both places—New York and Panama—42,000,000 francs were spent. This amount was divided as follows: Panama got 20,000,000 francs and New York 22,000,000 francs altogether."

"How about the purchase of the Panama railroad?"

"I have not looked into that yet, but I have no doubt that when the matter is investigated the same lavish extravagance which characterized the work here will be found to have been duplicated in America. It is useless to ask for the names of Americans said to be implicated in this affair. If I knew them I would not tell them. I know the names of 104 deputies over here supposed to have taken Panama stock, yet I will not give them out. I do not want to put myself in the awkward position of making charges against people which perhaps I cannot prove. Let someone else make the charges."

ANCIENT ROUMANIAN RITES.

Peers and Peasants Exchange Congratulations With One Another.

BUCHAREST, Feb. 8.—In accordance with the ancient Roumanian custom, the weddings of 32 peasant couples, representing the 32 districts of Roumania, were celebrated to-day in the presence of Prince Ferdinand and his bride. After the marriage ceremonies the couples drove in 32 carriages, decorated with flowers, to the royal palace, where a wedding dinner was served. King Charles gave a purse filled with gold to every couple, and Crown Prince Ferdinand clicked glasses with every bridegroom before drinking with him. The crown prince and his bride were received by enthusiasm by the street crowds when they drove from the church to the palace.

AFTER OHIO'S MILITIA.

Labor Unions Said to Be Forcing Members From the Guard.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 8.—A determined effort is being made to break up the Ohio national guard, or at least to render it harmless in case of labor troubles. The combined influence of all the unions of the State is at work to drive every laboring man from the ranks. The movement is being actively pushed by a carefully organized committee, and the scheme is to extend the movement to other States.

It is claimed that the failure of Governor McKinley to make any recommendations concerning the guard is due to the pressure of this movement, which is just now becoming public. It is feared the First regiment of this city has been almost completely captured by the managers of the scheme and that, in the event of labor troubles it would be utterly unreliable.

This sudden, fierce and determined animosity to the National Guard had its origin in the presence at Homestead during the labor troubles there of the Pennsylvania State troops.

Whether any movement of that kind is on foot affecting the Pennsylvania militia could not be learned last night. At the time the Homestead troubles were at their height THE POST printed on good authority that steps were then contemplated of having all union men withdraw from the militia. It is worthy of note that Colonel N. M. Smith of the Eighteenth regiment has ordered that men who fail to attend the coming inspection without proper excuse shall be punished to the limit under the military code, which is a heavy fine, reduction to the ranks for officers and expulsion for privates.

HE WAS A MARRYING MAN.

His Industry Brings Him in Conflict With the Law.

ST. JOSEPH, MO., Feb. 8.—Five angry women are looking for George W. McAdams, a fresco painter, who claims Chicago as his home. A few months ago McAdams appeared in this city, and in almost as many weeks managed to become engaged to and marry five different women in this and neighboring towns. His victims were all girls who had a little money which McAdams would borrow after the marriage had been performed on pretense of going to Mount Ayr, Col., to start business. All his marriages were performed under different names, and he was only found out here when the probate judge received a letter from a sixth wife at Kittanning, Pa., asking for information concerning him. McAdams has fled, carrying with him the money he received from his five dupes.

GROVER IS GLAD.

President Cleveland Expresses Approval of the New Justice.

BOIES WANTS NO PORTFOLIO.

Senator Washburne's Views on Tariff and Silver.

A DEMOCRATIC SENATE SURE.

SPECIAL TO THE PITTSBURGH POST.

NEW YORK, Feb. 8.—President-elect Cleveland spoke freely to-day to your correspondent about the nomination of Howell E. Jackson judge of the United States circuit court as the successor of the late Justice Lamar. He said that it would have been impossible to select a man better fitted for this high office, and expressing his pleasure over the fact that he had thus been preferred, he alluded pleasantly to his appreciation of the compliment paid to a man who had been originally appointed to the bench by himself. He was pleased to know that the bench would suffer no injury from such an appointment, and that the President had had such a high regard for our highest court.

It is very well known here among a few friends of the president-elect that the report published this morning from the West is true, that the office of secretary of agriculture has been tendered to Horace Boies, now governor of Iowa. It is equally well understood, too, that the appointment has been declined, and there is a general expression of opinion among them, all of whom are friends of the Iowa governor, that his action in the matter is a mistake. The dispatches from the West do not give the reasons for this declination, but they are quite as well known here as they are in the West. More than a year ago Mr. Boies's friends determined to present his name as a candidate for United States senator, and by the action of a Democratic State convention nominate him, as was done in the case of Senator Palmer of Illinois.

It was also very well known that the presidential canvas made for Governor Boies last year, which resulted in the presentation of his name to the Chicago convention, was also done with the same purpose in view. Since the election a good many conferences have been held by his friends, and the same policy has been emphasized and again determined upon. This is the real reason for Governor Boies's declination of this important cabinet portfolio. Ever since the election there has been an impression in the minds of the president-elect and his friends that the governor was one of the best men for this important place, and its tender to Governor Boies was made with the intention of giving it an importance that it has not heretofore had. However, the action of Governor Boies and his friends has, of course, made it necessary for Mr. Cleveland and his advisers to look in some other direction for a secretary of agriculture.

Some reports have been sent out concerning the condition of Mrs. William C. Whitney. It is safe to say she is so seriously ill as to excite the anxious fears of her family and her friends, but it is impossible to determine at the present time how serious this may be, as the heart affection from which she is suffering is one that may not be fully developed for some time, and still may bring about a crisis before very long.

Senator Washburne of Minnesota, who is in the city to-day, says that his anti-option bill will surely pass the house, a careful canvass showing that a large majority of the members are in favor of it. He insists that the law will be a great boon to the farmer, and that it will in no way hurt legitimate business. When asked about the prospect of silver legislation during the present session he said:

"I do not think there will be any silver legislation. I cannot tell what the Democrats will do when they have complete control. Oh, the tariff; why, I do not take any pessimistic view of the future at all, because this is a great country, constantly growing, and no tariff legislation can check its progress. Besides, I am frank to confess that I do not believe the Democrats are going to give us free trade. The tariff legislation in that direction will not amount to a hill of beans."

Senator Washburne said he thought the Democrats would organize the next senate by the aid of Senator Kyle, who had always voted with them. He also thought that the appointment of Judge Jackson as the successor of the late Justice Lamar was an excellent one in every way, and expressed the opinion that he would be confirmed without difficulty. He expressed it as his opinion that President Harrison had appointed a Southern Democrat because he could not find a Republican from that section capable of filling such a high official place to his satisfaction.

An Associated Press dispatch from New York says: President-elect Cleveland accompanied by Don M. Dickinson came up from Lakewood this morning, and went to his office in the Mills building immediately. The greatest discretion was used in admitting callers, and it soon became apparent that a conference of more than ordinary importance was in progress. Among the first to arrive was Senator Carlisle of Kentucky. Later in the day the fact developed that Senator Gorman was present during the conference between Mr. Cleveland and Mr. Dickinson and Senator Carlisle. At 1:30 o'clock Messrs. Whitney and Lamont joined the distinguished party.

PRAISE FOR MR. BLOUNT.

Remarkable Scene in the House Over the Georgian's Retirement.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8.—The house to-day made two rapid strides toward final adjournment. It passed the diplomatic and the military academy appropriation bill. The feature of the day's session was the spontaneous expression of regret manifested by his colleagues at the voluntary retirement of Mr. Blount of Georgia from the seat which he has filled for 20 years. Never before in the history of congress has a member been so honored. Political friend and foe vied with each other in their sentiments of regard and esteem, and underlying the speeches by both was an unexpressed hope that Mr. Cleveland would make him a member of his official family.

Mr. Holman, the Democratic father of the house, expressed his sincere regret that the association of 20 years was to be severed. Mr. O'Neill of Pennsylvania, the Republican Nestor, indorsed every word of the high eulogium which Mr. Holman had uttered; and Messrs. Bland, Springer and McCreary added their meed of praise to the ability and patriotism of the retiring member.

Mr. Blount was much moved by the testimony of the esteem in which he was held, and in a few words responded to the remarks made and declared that whatever the future had in store for him he would ever look back to this hour as the brightest hour of his life.

TO HARMONIZE POPULISTS.

Amalgamation the Work of the Convention Next Month.

BROCKTON, MASS., Feb. 8.—There will be an important gathering of Populists in Washington, February 22, at which the future of the party will be more clearly defined than at any time since the movement was inaugurated.

There will be four organizations in session and each will transact business, which will, it is thought, have an important bearing upon the People's party movement in this country. The bimetallists hold their annual convention. The National Industrial Alliance is an organization which makes a feature of economic questions, such as are advocated by Populists. The meeting of the Reform Press Association which includes over 1,000 papers will decide upon some concerted action necessary to bring about the final triumph of Populist ideas. The meeting of the Industrial Legion, which is the military auxiliary of the People's party, will be considered.

This will be the first meeting of the Populists since the election, and it is reported from reliable sources that an effort will be made to amalgamate the many branches of the People's party movement, the object of which will be to agitate and secure if possible during President Cleveland's administration the necessary relief on social problems. One of the main objects of the coming conference at Washington will be to decide upon some uniform plan by which the silver men and advocates of other theories can harmonize. The entire subject will be carefully considered at the meeting to be held at Washington, and upon this will depend in a large measure the future course of the People's party. Delegates will be present from every State and territory in the Union.

SECRETARY FOSTER EXPLAINS.

He Says He Knew Nothing of Any Contract For Flour.

SPECIAL TO THE PITTSBURGH POST.

COLUMBUS, O., Feb. 8.—Governor McKinley to-day received the following from Secretary Foster in reply to a charge against him:

"DEAR SIR—I have your letter of January 30. I am wholly without knowledge of purchase of flour by the Toledo asylum from the Harter Milling Company, in which I am a stockholder. If flour has been purchased of the Harter company it was done without my knowledge or consent. Since I came to Washington I have not been at a business meeting of the board. Before I came I refused to permit bids of the Harter Milling Company to be received. Whatever explanation Colonel Brown has made of the matter is truthful.

"As to the purchase of gas, the first contract was made with the Toledo Gas Company, which company was afterward, perhaps in two years, consolidated with the company of which I am president. I had no interest in the former, but do have interest in the latter as a stockholder. As gas was much better and cheaper than coal, and as it could not be obtained from the other company, the supply was furnished by the company of which I am president and a stockholder, and at rates I believe less than it would have been did I not hold these relations with the company. Very truly yours,

"CHARLES FOSTER."

DON'T LIKE PENNOYER.

His Attitude Toward Cleveland Criticised by Oregon Democrats.

SALEM, ORE., Feb. 8.—The Democratic State central committee last night adopted the following resolution:

"The State Democratic central committee regret the attitude of his excellency, Governor Pennoyer, toward the leader of our party, President-elect Grover Cleveland. The people for the second time have shown their confidence in the president-elect, and it ill becomes Governor Pennoyer, who has been repeatedly honored by the Democratic party, to attempt to throw slurs on its greatest leader. We hereby renew our allegiance to the chosen executive of this country, and consider Governor Pennoyer's utterances against him unwarranted and sensational."

Clarkson Doesn't Like It.

DES MOINES, IA., Feb. 8.—The *State Register* prints a lengthy telegram from General J. S. Clarkson in New York, criticising the President for the appointment of Judge Jackson to the supreme bench. General Clarkson calls it a "betrayal of the party trust," says the President's action is indefensible and should not only be "condemned by Republicans generally, but also opposed by the Republicans in the senate."

REVISED BOOK OF JOB.

A New Critical Translation of the Hebrew Text.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 8.—Prof. Paul Haupt of the oriental department of the Johns Hopkins university has returned from Germany, where he has been in conference with the scholars making translations of the Bible under his direction. The *American* states that the first part of the Bible to be printed will be a critical edition of the Hebrew text of the book of Job edited by Prof. C. Siegfried of the university at Jena. The book has been reconstructed in order to enable the reader to better understand it by putting verses in their proper position and sequence. Twenty-one pages of critical notes give the reasons for the various changes of the preceding 27 pages of the Hebrew text. Another thing explained by these notes is the reason for the use of the blue, green and red grounds, upon which certain portions of the Hebrew text is printed in very clear black type. The blue ground indicates parallel compositions, the green ground that certain polemical interpolations directed against the tendency of this poem were here made, and the red certain correcting interpolations conforming the speeches of Job to the spirit of the orthodox system of retribution.

Cloonen Will Hang April 6.

HARRISBURG, Feb. 8.—[Special.]—Governor Pattison to-day fixed Thursday, April 6, as the day for the execution of Dennis Cloonen of Pittsburgh, wife murderer.

INDIAN OUTBREAK.

Sensational Reports of Murders Committed at Pine Ridge Agency.

FOUR WHITES KILLED BY REDS.

The Police Made Arrests After a Sharp Conflict.

THE REVENGE OF TWO STICKS.

OMAHA, NEB., Feb. 8.—A special to the *Bee* from Chadron, Neb., to-day said: "Two Sticks band killed three men on the reservation last night, and now defy arrest by the Indian police."

Humphrey's ranch is about 20 miles northwest of Pine Ridge agency and 16 miles directly west of the Wounded Knee battle-ground of two years ago. There was considerable skirmishing in that neighborhood during the big uprising, and soldiers were stationed there. For some time the band has held together and has been very vindictive of late, but the reported outbreak was a surprise. Immediately after sending the above dispatch the correspondent started for the scene of the trouble.

At 8:30 o'clock to-night these advices came from Pine Ridge agency direct: Captain Brown, acting agent, instructed the police that he sent out this morning that they must bring the murderers to the agency. If they resisted to bring them any way. First Sergeant Joe Bush, who was in command, tells the story. He arrived at the agency at 3 P. M. to-day, and reports as follows:

STORY OF THE BATTLE.

"The men were camped down near No Water's camp, close to the hill. When the police first came upon them they fired once at us and all of us then commenced to fire upon them. We got an Indian going up the hill and killed him there. Another man raised up close by a house and we knocked him down. Sergeant Sitting Bear killed one, Policeman Red Owl killed one and Sergeant Blunt Horn killed one. I took five of Young Man Afraid's men, young fellows, and they helped us a great deal. No Water came up to the police and told us that we had served them right, that we had killed them, and that they had all they wanted and the best way now was to drop it. Two Sticks and one of his boys got away, but it is thought Two Sticks is seriously wounded."

On Thursday a number of cowboys belonging at the beef camp of Isaac Humphreys, a government contractor, located on White river at the mouth of White Clay creek, about 25 miles northwest of Pine Ridge agency, returned from town in a drunken condition and brought a good supply of whisky with them. During the evening they became quarrelsome and mistreated and injured an Indian named Two Sticks, driving him from their camp and firing their revolvers at him.

REVENGE OF TWO STICKS.

Two Sticks returned later in the evening, reinforced by his sons and a number of other relatives and friends, and commenced a deadly fire on the cowboy camp, killing three and mortally wounding a fourth man, who has since died. The names of three men killed are Charley Swartz, Bacon and Underwood. Bacon's son-in-law is the fourth man.

News of the Indian difficulty was first conveyed to the officers of the department of the Platte by a reporter. General Brooke expressed the opinion that there could be no foundation for the rumors of an Indian outbreak. He gave as a reason for this fact that Two Sticks and his band belonged at Rosebud and not at Pine Ridge. General Brooke said he received news of the killing of the four white men and two Indians at the Beef camp known as Humphrey's ranch, 25 miles northwest of Pine Ridge agency. The news had been brought to the telegraph station by some squaw men, and had not been verified, so the general seemed to think it had been a row between cowboys and Indians.

MUCH BIG INDIAN.

The government has recently paid the Indians at Pine Ridge $85,000, and this is used as an argument that the great father fears his red sons, else why should he seek to buy them. The return from Camp Sheridan of Short Bull and Kicking Bear has added another disturbing element. These fellows are "big men among the Brules, who are a turbulent lot, and who do not really belong on the Pine Ridge. These fellows figure that the concessions which resulted in their being allowed to remain at the ridge instead of being taken back to Rosebud is a sign that they can secure greater favors. But the most significant thing is the fact that there have been communications between the various Indian tribes of a secret and apparently important character during the summer. No Water was on a secret mission to the Crows, and Old Red Cloud has just returned from Caspar, Wyo., where he went in hopes of meeting a delegation of the Utes also. His ostensible object was to hunt. He was disappointed, for the Utes did not put in an appearance.

Another trouble is the fact that the agent at Pine Ridge, Captain Brown of the Eleventh infantry, is not the permanent agent, and the Indians are inclined to build a little on the possibility of his being taken away at any time. Captain Brown has the affairs of the agency in excellent shape, but it will not take much if a mistake is made to start a worse outbreak next spring than the one of two years ago. Spring time, when the grass is green and outdoor life is not a hardship, is the Indian's time, and he will seize on a slight pretext as an excuse to go out. The battle at Wounded Knee and its horrors is still a topic for earnest conversation among the Sioux at and around Pine Ridge, and they won't want much coaxing to give the soldiers plenty of work next summer.

NOT ENOUGH SPACE.

The State World's Fair Commission Overwhelmed With Applications.

SPECIAL TO THE PITTSBURGH POST.

HARRISBURG, Feb. 8.—A regular meeting of the executive committee of the world's fair commission was held to-day and much routine business transacted. It was reported that a member of the Penn family in England has agreed to loan a portrait of William Penn painted from life after his return from Pennsylvania. Miss Sartain was given $5,000 additional for the decoration and furnishing of the women's room in the State building. The fish commission was also given $5,000 additional, making in all $8,000 to be expended on the piscatorial show. Colonel Gay will leave Pittsburgh in a short time for Chicago to commence work on the aquarium.

Commissioner Farquehar's report showed 1,355 applications for space up to date. More could be had if wanted, but the demand for space already exceeds the supply by 500 per cent. The building committee of the commission also held a meeting. The time of dedication was discussed, but the matter was postponed until the meeting of the dedication committee, February 16.

OPPOSITION TO JACKSON.

Harrison's Last Action a Selfish One.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8.—At a meeting of the senate judiciary committee to-day there was some opposition to the nomination of Judge Jackson to succeed Justice Lamar, and the nomination went over under the rules. As far as can be learned the opposition does not touch Judge Jackson's character or fitness, or even his Democracy, but is based on an objection founded on principle, the Democrats having taken the position that it was not proper for an outgoing president to fill life places of such importance. There is no question that senators on both sides of the chamber are deeply concerned by the probability of the nomination of a Republican circuit judge to succeed Judge Jackson, the Democrats being determined in advance to resist the installation of a Republican on a Southern circuit, and the Republicans fearing that they will have a hard struggle to confirm such a nomination at this late stage in the session.

There are many inquiries as to the reasons which led President Harrison to appoint a Democrat to succeed the late Justice Lamar on the supreme bench. The statement comes very direct that he was led to do this because of Republican opposition to his making any nomination, and the responsibility for the failure to nominate a Republican is said to lie upon 10 or 12 Republicans in the senate who were determined to oppose any confirmation proposed by the President. It was at first his intention to nominate either Judge Emory Speer or Judge Pardee. On making inquiries among the Republican senators as to which would be most apt to secure a ready nomination, he discovered that there were about 12 Republican senators who would oppose any confirmation, partly on account of their personal antagonism to the President and partly on account of their desire to bring other matters to the front in the senate.

At first on discovering this Mr. Harrison decided that he would not send in any nomination. He held to this purpose until the afternoon of yesterday, when he became convinced that a Democrat might be confirmed with the aid of Democratic senators. He then decided to send in the nomination of Judge Jackson, whom he believed could be confirmed, and whose confirmation would leave a very important circuit judgeship to be filled. The Republican senators who opposed his making the appointment will probably try to prevent confirmation, and there appears to be a strong probability that they may succeed, unless, advantage being taken of the custom of "senatorial courtesy," which discountenances delay in action on the nomination of an ex-senator, the matter be forced to the front with great promptness.

If confirmation is secured promptly it is expected that the president will nominate Judge W. O. Bradley of Kentucky, who is one of the prominent leaders of the Southern Republicans and was very prominently spoken of at Minneapolis for the nomination for the vice presidency, to succeed Judge Jackson on the circuit bench. The fact that Judge Jackson was favored by Justice Brown of the supreme bench and Judge Taft of the circuit bench and by President Harrison's brother, if a Republican could not be confirmed, had some influence in inducing the appointment of Judge Jackson under the existing circumstances.

A GHOULISH TRICK.

Medical Students Decapitate a Corpse and Expose the Head.

ST. JOSEPH, MO., Feb. 8.—Excitement ran high here to-day, and if a party of medical students are caught they may be roughly handled. Early this morning Emmett and Eugene Robinson were passing a disreputable resort on Main street and discovered a human head stuck on an iron picket in front of the place. The head had been freshly cut off, and at first it was supposed a murder had been committed. The head was identified as that of John Hahn, a well-known German. He died of paralysis at the Northwestern hospital college. During Saturday night the party of medical students broke into the hospital and cut off the head and carried it to the bawdy house and afterward placed it on the fence. The college is holding an investigation, and the authorities are also searching for the perpetrators of the outrage, and if they are discovered they will be expelled and punished.

AN IMPORTED BREWERY.

It Comes by Ship From Germany, For the World's Fair.

SPECIAL TO THE PITTSBURGH POST.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 8.—The first complete brewery that has ever crossed the ocean is about to be landed in Philadelphia, en route to Chicago. The British steamship Westhall is now due at this port from Hamburg with an entire German lager beer brewery for the world's fair. It is consigned to J. W. Hampton for immediate shipment by rail to Chicago. Moreover, it is thus far the first exhibit known to be due here for the great show. During the fair the brewery will be put in working order. The object of its exhibition is to convince the Americans that the Germans know how to brew as well as drink better beer than America produces.

RUN DOWN AT LAST.

An Alleged Pulpit Bunco Steerer in Fayette County.

UNIONTOWN, PA., Feb. 8.—The "Reverend" Charles Rivers was landed in jail here to-night. He was captured here by township officers in the mountains after dark, at the end of an exciting chase. He has been "doing" this county for some weeks. He claimed to be a traveling evangelist, and preached in many of the smaller towns. In nearly every instance he beat various persons out of sums of money. At Ohio Pyle he played the town so strong that he was run out of the place, and at Markleysburg, where he last held forth, he stole a gold watch and $4 in money. He was first run down at Friendsville, Md., but made his escape from the officers, only to be caught again to-night. He is a sleek-looking swindler.

MANY MOURN HER.

Mrs. Whitney's Death Will Be Felt in Society and Politics.

THE CHARMED CIRCLE'S LOSS.

She Was a Woman of Very Many Notable Qualities.

FUNERAL WILL OCCUR TUESDAY.

NEW YORK, Feb. 8.—The death of Mrs. William C. Whitney at 3 o'clock Sunday morning was not unexpected. Her attending physicians pronounced her condition critical in the extreme last night, but they said there was a chance for her recovery. They did not, however, give the family much to hope for. Her illness was due to heart trouble, and a fatal change might come at any moment. Only Mr. Whitney and the nurses who attended her during her illness were present at the death bed, the end coming unexpectedly. Dr. J. Wood McLane, who with Dr. Charles McBurney has been attending Mrs. Whitney left her at 11:30 o'clock, Dr. McBurney having left several hours sooner. When Dr. McLane departed it was for the night, as at that hour it was not expected that Mrs. Whitney's illness would take a serious turn before morning.

Mr. Whitney sat up until 2 o'clock, at which hour he retired to his bed and the house was darkened. A few minutes before 3 o'clock one of the nurses hastily summoned him and he hurried to Mrs. Whitney's room, reaching there just in time to see her expire. So unexpectedly did death come that there was not even time to summon her father, brother and sister, who were in the house, having been called there when Mrs. Whitney's condition first appeared serious. They reached the bedside a few minutes after her death.

The death of Mrs. Whitney awakened widespread sympathy throughout the country, and all day telegrams and messages of condolence were received by the family. Although those messages of condolence were kept strictly private, it is said by friends of the family that among the first telegrams to arrive were those from President-elect and Mrs. Cleveland, Sir Julian Pauncefote, the British minister at Washington, and representatives of other foreign legations also sent messages. Telegrams were also received from a number of senators and congressmen, from Mr. Whitney's colleagues in Mr. Cleveland's cabinet and from the members of President Harrison's cabinet. Many of the immediate friends of the family called during the day.

Dr. McBurney said that Mrs. Whitney's death was due to an affection of the heart of long standing, and which became pronounced about a month ago. For the past 10 days she has been confined to her bed, but it was only during the last five days of that time that her condition was alarming.

Mrs. Whitney fully deserved the name of a social leader. She was not surpassed by any of the charmed circle outside of which such an expert as Mr. Ward McAllister holds there is no society. The social functions over which Mrs. Whitney has for several seasons presided as hostess have been numerous and varied. Upon these occasions her characteristics have been unexcelled dignity and grace, charming self-possession and the rarer qualities of kindliness of spirit and genuine hospitality. While her life and name were to a remarkable degree linked with political, official and financial as well as social greatness, she counted her friends in many classes and her undemonstrative generosity won the gratitude of those who have met her.

In the house at the time of her death were her husband, her sister, Mrs. Bingham of Cleveland, her brother, Oliver H. Payne, who has made his home with Mrs. Whitney, her daughter Pauline, her elder son, Henry Payne, and her younger son, William C. The physicians were hastily summoned, but the patient was beyond medical aid, and at 3 o'clock the end came.

Mrs Whitney was born and reared in Cleveland, where have lived for many years her aged father, ex-Senator Henry B. Payne, a brother and her sister, Mrs. William Bingham, who lives next door to the home of the ex-senator on famous Euclid avenue. Oliver H. Payne, her brother, has of recent years made his home with the Whitneys. He it was who gave Mrs. Whitney the house in which they live, and he has always been her favorite in the family.

A STRICKEN CHURCH.

Sudden Deaths Cause Sorrow in a Philadelphia Congregation.

SPECIAL TO THE PITTSBURGH POST.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 8.—The congregation of 4,800 persons which to-night attended the services at Russell H. Conwell's Grace Baptist temple, Broad and Berks streets, was shocked by several unexpected funeral announcements. Mr Louisa Crosscups, one of the most prominent members of the great church, a woman about 35 years of age, the very picture of good health and vigor, dropped dead in front of the church this evening. She was on her way to attend the funeral of Mr. Dennithorne, another well-known member who had been unexpectedly stricken by death. The brief obsequies, announcement of which had saddened all the members in the morning, were to precede the evening services in the temple. In addition to these two shocks to the multitude of worshipers at Grace church an aged lady member had to be carried out of the congregation this morning, apparently in a dying condition, while the pastor paused in his sermon to summon to her side any physicians who might be in the church.

Mgr. Satolli's Plans.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8.—Mgr. Satolli has received from Cardinal Rampolla the papal document establishing the permanent apostolic delegation in the United States. As soon as spring opens the papal delegate will start on an extended tour over the United States. He will visit the bishops and their dioceses in order to become more familiar with the church in this country.

SILVER FLOWS ON.

David B. Hill Finds Himself Unable to Stop the Flood of Coinage.

HE MOVES TO TAKE UP THE REPEAL.

His Maiden Speech in the Senate Delivered in Its Support.

NOT MUCH OF A SPEECH AT THAT.

SPECIAL TO THE PITTSBURGH POST.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8.—The decisive vote of 42 to 25 by which the senate to-day rejected Mr. Hill's motion to take up the bill repealing the Sherman law will not affect the movement in the house for the repeal of that law. The anti-silver men in the latter body mean to continue their campaign more vigorously than ever, if possible, and they profess to feel increasing confidence that they will be able to get a vote on the matter and that the vote will be favorable to them.

In taking this course they are understood to be acting on the advice of Mr. Cleveland, who no doubt was well aware that no favorable action could be hoped for from the senate. The anti-silver men of the house say the action of the senate to-day, instead of hurting their movement, may be turned to its advantage.

EFFECT ON THE HOUSE.

A number of silver men who would not vote for the repeal of the Sherman law if they thought that law would be wiped off the statute books may do so now, convinced by to-day's developments in the senate that even if the house votes for repeal nothing further can be done in that direction at this session.

It will naturally be asked what good can be accomplished by wasting the time of the house in passing or trying to pass a bill which cannot pass the senate. The answer to this is that if the house votes to repeal the Sherman law that action will have a tendency to reassure business men and dissipate the growing uneasiness in financial circles due to the conviction that continued purchases of silver on the present plan will sooner or later cripple the treasury, send gold to a premium and precipitate a panic. If the house at this session votes to repeal the Sherman law this action will afford ground for hope that at the extra session the senate will be forced to follow its example. More than this, the Democrats will gain a political advantage if the legislative body, while they control, responds to the demands of the great business interests of the country, while the Republican senate remains deaf and obdurate to the appeals for relief from the silver deluge.

JOHN TALKED THROUGH HIS HAT.

To-day's vote in the senate shows that Senator Sherman was talking through his hat when he promised the Republicans would repeal the Sherman law if they could get a dozen Democrats to join them in the movement. The dozen Democrats voted to take up the bill and two others were paired in the same way, so that there are 14 Democrats on record as favoring repeal. This throws the responsibility for failure in the movement on the Republicans. And yet members of that party in the senate have declared recently that unless the silver purchases were stopped the country would soon be in the midst of a great panic. At least one of the Republicans who talked this way to-day voted against the motion to take up the repeal bill.

At their caucus last week the Republican senators, regardless of Senator Sherman's promises, resolved by a majority of seven to do nothing to help along the solution of the silver or financial question at this session. They did this in order to throw the responsibility of the matter on the Democrats, believing they would thereby put the latter in a hole. This is the secret of the large Republican vote against taking up the bill to repeal the Sherman law. But as it turns out, instead of putting the Democrats in a hole, the Republicans themselves are in the hole and will now have to shoulder the responsibility of any evil consequences which arise in the next few weeks out of the failure to stop the purchase of silver.

The Associated Press dispatch says: "The proceedings of the senate to-day were of a character at once interesting and important. The junior senator from New York, Mr. Hill, made the motion of which he had given notice last Friday to proceed to the consideration of the bill to repeal the Sherman silver purchase act, and in support of the motion delivered a carefully prepared speech, in which he declared himself unconditionally a friend of free bi-metallic coinage. The motion was defeated by nearly a two-thirds majority, the vote being: Yeas 23, nays 42.

HILL'S DEBUT.

Before the routine morning business had been concluded Mr. Hill presented a petition of the business men of Rochester, N. Y., irrespective of party, in favor of the repeal of the Sherman act, and said that in connection with the presentation of the petition he desired to submit to the consideration of the senate some remarks on what was known as the silver question. The vice president asked whether there was any objection.

Mr. Sherman—I suggest to the senator from New York to allow the ordinary formal business to be concluded first. That would probably be better and would be more in accordance with the usage of the senate.

Mr. Hill—There is no objection to that.

The senate bill to authorize the Homestead and Pittsburgh Bridge Company to construct a bridge over the Monongahela river from Pittsburgh to Homestead was taken from the calendar and passed.

Mr. Hill again took the floor, but before making his remarks Mr. Hoar of Massachusetts inquired as to the status of the bill to repeal the Sherman act.

Mr. Hill said he had stated last week that during the morning hour to-day he would make a motion to take up the bill, and contemplated making such a motion. It was true that he had been informed that other senators desired to speak on the subject, and he thought he ought not to submit a speech and then to press the question to a vote. He should make the motion which he had contemplated, but he should ask to have the bill laid on the table for a few days and then make a special order, so that other senators who desired to speak might have an opportunity to do so.

HILL TALKS ABOUT HILL.

Mr. Hill then began his speech. He said that when the Sherman act was past two and a half years ago he had been exceedingly shocked and alarmed; and that four months before his election to the senate he had gone to the city of New York and there publicly taken issue against the principle of the policy embodied in that law, endeavoring to arouse a public sentiment that would demand its repeal. So instead of silence and apathy, there was now in New York an entire unanimity in favor of the repeal of the Sherman act. Mr. Hill quoted from the platforms of the two great parties at Chicago and Minneapolis, both of which he said demanded the use of both gold and silver as standard money. It was his duty, he said, to the city and State of New York to ask in their behalf the immediate, unconditional repeal of the Sherman law, which repeal would bring a season of financial calm instead of a widespread fear of a monetary panic.

The Democratic party, he said, was pledged to the repeal of the Sherman law, and the party should live up to its pledges. He knew that there would be some revulsion, some discontent. He knew that the interest of silver miners might be disturbed; but that price would have to be paid. In closing his speech Mr. Hill said that in compliance with numerous requests made to him he desired to have the bill made a special order for some day that might suit the convenience of the senate.

VEST HAS A SUBSTITUTE.

Mr. Hoar—Let the bill be taken up first.

Mr. Vest of Missouri gave notice of an amendment providing that silver dollars, 412½ grains in weight, shall be minted in the several mints of the United States as provided in the act of 1837, which coins and all silver dollars heretofore coined of like weight and fineness shall be a legal tender for all debts public and private, except where otherwise stipulated in the contract; and it authorizes and directs the secretary of the treasury to purchase silver bullion, not less than 2,000,000 nor more than 4,000,000 ounces a month, and to cause it to be coined monthly as fast as purchased.

Mr. Morrill of Vermont said that he had listened attentively to the very interesting speech of the senator from New York, but had failed to discover whether he was for bi-metallism on the present ratio of silver or not.

Mr. Morgan of Alabama demanded the regular order of business and the vice president decided that the regular order was the motion of Mr. Hill to take up the bill.

Mr. Hill—I intend to press that motion. I only yielded at the suggestion of senators on the other side who desire to be heard.

A Chorus of Republican Senators—No, no; not on this side.

DAVID KNOCKED OUT.

Mr. Hill—I move that the bill be made a special order for Thursday next.

The Vice President—The bill must be first taken up before it can be made a special order.

After a good deal of confusion and parliamentary wrangling the question was brought to direct vote on Mr. Hill's motion to take up the bill to repeal the Sherman, and the motion was defeated—yeas 23, nays 42, as follows:

Yeas—Brice, Caffery, Davis, Dawes, Dixon, Faulkner, Frye, Gallinger, Gibson, Gorman, Hale, Hawley, Hill, Hoar, McPherson, Mills, Morrill, Palmer, Proctor, Sherman, Vest, Vilas and White—23.

Nays—Bate, Berry, Blackburn, Blodgett, Call, Carey, Cockrell, Coke, Cullom, Daniel, Dolph, Dubois, Felton, George, Gordon, Hansbrough, Harris, Hunton, Irby, Jones of Nevada, Kyle, McMillin, Manderson, Mitchell, Morgan, Pasco, Peffer, Perkins, Pettigrew, Platt, Power, Pugh, Ranson, Shoup, Squire, Stewart, Stockbridge, Teller, Turpie, Vance and Walcott—42.

The yeas were made up of 12 Democrats and 11 Republicans, and the nays of 22 Democrats and 17 Republicans and 3 Populists.

MANY REPUBLICANS PAIRED.

The following pairs were announced: Messrs. Allison and Stanford, Camden and Paddock, Aldrich and Walthall, Gray and Butler, Higgins and Sanders, Hiscock and Jones (Ark.), Quay and Wilson, Sawyer and Cameron. Senator Chandler voted in the affirmative, forgetting that he was paired with Mr. Allen of Washington, and withdrew his vote.

The house bill granting additional quarantine powers and imposing additional duties upon the marine hospital service, was taken up, the question being on the substitute reported from the senate committee on epidemic diseases. Hill said he would not antagonize the bill, but would content himself with voting in the negative. In times of war civil laws were silent, and in times of contagious and epidemic diseases State rights had also to go to the rear. The senate substitute was agreed to, and the bill as so amended was passed.

The house car coupler bill was next taken up, Mr. Gorman asking that it lie over until next Monday, and Mr. Cullom demanding present consideration. The bill went over without action, and the senate, after an executive session, adjourned.

QUAY ARRIVES AT LAST.

He Wanted to Meet Legislators Whom He Didn't Know.

SPECIAL TO THE PITTSBURGH POST.

HARRISBURG, Feb. 8.—The long expected has happened and Senator Quay has gladdened the hearts of his faithful followers by coming to Harrisburg. In company with Mrs. Quay he arrived in this city this afternoon, and immediately there was a rush to the Lochiel hotel. The senator is not looking well, and it is his intention to start for Florida early in March.

In an interview to-day the senator said he had merely come to Harrisburg to meet those legislators with whom he was unacquainted, and that he had no personal interest in any legislation whatever. He also wanted to thank those who voted for him in his recent re-election. Politics he would not discuss, but he ventured the prediction that Judge Jackson would be confirmed by the senate for the late Associate Justice Lamar's place. Mr. Quay was very angry at newspaper talk concerning his coming here to dictate work to State legislators, and said he wanted it distinctly understood that his duties at Washington kept him too busy to allow of his attending to anything else.

Judging from appearances the legislators were as anxious to make his acquaintance as he was to make theirs. They pounced in upon them in crowds, and it was not believed he had much of a chance to impart any secret information to favered ones. What he may do before he leaves to-morrow is a question.

HOW WHISKY IS MADE.

Congress See Liquors Concocted Right Before Their Eyes.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8.—To-day's session of the sub-committee of the house judiciary committee investigating the whisky trust was devoted to watching experiments by Mr. Veasey in producing liquors by adulteration. By the use of essential oil, essences and coloring matter he produced, in a few minutes, whiskies, rums and gins similar to those that were placed on the market and sold as pure goods. The basis for this product was the inodorless and colorless liquid known to the trade as spirits. It was worth about $1 30 per gallon. By the use of compounds worth about 1½ cent, Mr. Veasey produced a gallon of whisky that would sell as high as $4. The production of adulterated goods represented one-half the liquor business of the country. By misrepresentation these goods were worked upon the entire trade of the country. Mr. Veasey urged that certain witnesses (no names given) be called as soon as possible, as some of them would find it more convenient to be in Europe than before the committee if they were given time.

TO-DAY Hood's Sarsaparilla stands at the head in the medicine world, admired in prosperity and envied in merit by thousand of would-be competitors. It has a larger sale than any other medicine. Such success could not be won without positive merit.

HOOD'S PILLS cure constipation.

WHERE DID THE PAPER GO?

A Mystery of the Drawbaugh Telephone Case.

PUBLICATION SPOILS A LITTLE GAME.

Senator Gobin Skulking the Watchorn Issue.

THE MORIBUND COUNTRY FILIBUSTERERS

FROM A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.

HARRISBURG, Feb. 8.—The State library in the capitol is a peculiar institution. It is well kept—too well kept, in fact—for there is more red tape than enough to be unwound before a book can be secured. And thereby hangs a tale apropos of the expiring telephone patents. According to the story the State library was once run upon a free-and-easy sort of plan, and every Thomas, Richard and Henry could have a book merely for the asking. And access to files of old newspapers was equally easy. But Daniel Drawbaugh's invention of the telephone about 20 years ago changed all that. Drawbaugh, who lived at Milltown, near here, had rigged up his newly invented apparatus between his house and barn and was daily giving exhibitions to his neighbors. An enterprising Harrisburg reporter heard of the new-fangled thing and went to see it. He wrote an account of his observations and printed it in his paper.

Time passed on and Prof. Bell got the patent which has made him and others millionaires. Then Mr. Drawbaugh began his famous series of suits for the annullment of Bell's patent. The great point lacking in Drawbraugh's claim was an intelligent and intelligible account of his invention by an uninterested person. Of Drawbaugh's neighbors who had seen his invention not one could describe it to suit the demands of the case. Just about the time things were looking blue for him Mr. Drawbaugh remembered the reporter's visit and the subsequent printing of a description of the invention. He was not positive as to the exact time of printing, but believed it was in a certain portion of a certain year not long after the invention had been completed. To get a copy of the paper was the next thing. No files of the publication could be found, and after a long search Drawbaugh and his friends were about giving up in despair when some one suggested the State library. It was an inspiration. A visit to the library gladdened the eyes and hearts of the searchers by disclosing apparently complete files of the paper. But, alas! Examination showed that one copy was missing—the copy that was printed just about a certain portion of a certain year not long after Drawbaugh's invention was completed. Evidently some one else was also aware of the value of that particular paper. The matter caused some trouble for a time, but it was quieted, and now the chances of any one stealing even a clipping are small indeed.

Mr. Fow's bill to prevent the manufacture and sale of cigarettes, which passed second reading the other day, brought out some curious pronunciation. In discussing the measure Mr. Fow said "cigarettes," Mr. Talbot "cigaretta," Mr. Cochran "cigaroot," Mr. Skinner "cigarit" and Mr. Fletcher "cigarout."

The hall of the house is a place to make an undertaker's heart swell with joy. As a pneumonia breeder it is probably without an equal in the State. Imagine a room kept at a temperature of about 90° and crowded with nearly 230 perspiring people—for members, clerks, correspondents, pages and visitors make the daily total that large—and you will not be surprised to hear that the Hon. Mr. So-and-so from Theresville has succumbed to what used to be called galloping consumption. The only wonder is how they stand it. But, then, everyone about the place (visitors excepted) is a pretty tough citizen, physically at least.

It may be that Hon. Matthew Stanley Quay, junior senator from Pennsylvania, is not interested in our State legislators. It may be, as claimed, that the Beaver Sphinx does not care a rap what is done by State politicians during the next few years. He may be entirely uninterested in the men who compose and run the machine, and his thoughts may be more intent upon skill in tarpon fishing than upon political jugglery. But the people here evidently do not think so, judging from the state of nervous tension they have been in ever since it was announced that Harrisburg was to be favored with a visit by the 'man of silence.'

Time and again have rumors of his arrival reached the capitol, and as often as they were heard, so often would the creatures who hold office by Matthew's permission make a bee-line for the Lochiel hotel, where he stays when in town. The poor hotel clerk has really been an object of pity, and it is reported that when he sees a Republican legislator nearing the desk he, without waiting to hear the question, mechanically says: "No, sir; Senator Quay has not arrived." It has been suggested that the hotel have printed a card bearing the foregoing words, and keep it hanging in plain sight until the master actually shows up. The newspaper correspondents have been almost as bad as the Republican legislators, and, in addition to making the hotel clerk's life a burden, have about worn out the patience of the men around the railroad depot. But Quay comes not, and gloom and depression have added their horrors to the nervous tension of his faithful henchmen.

When questioned about their anxiety to see the master, they would answer evasively, with a look in their eyes that said as plainly as words: "We are his. We have been bidden to wait upon his highness when he comes. For us to hear is to obey, and we dare not do otherwise. We cannot legislate without him." As for the correspondents, their only interest in Quay is the news item that will result from his coming. They all wish he were here and gone.

The investigation of the delay in the delivery of State printing will likely develop something interesting in regard to how affairs are managed under the present system. E. K. Meyers, who has been so often referred to as State printer, says the title does not belong to him, but is the property of William Hayes Grier, who sails under the designation of superintendent of public printing and binding. Mr. Meyers asserts that Mr. Grier is alone responsible for the delay complained of by Governor Pattison, and apparently takes pleasure in the fact that the executive appointed Mr. Grier. Mr. Meyers claims to be merely a contractor, taking his orders from Mr. Grier, and dependent upon him for copy, and the return of proofs sent for final correction. He further says that Mr. Grier has a habit of absenting himself from town, not complying with the law in making Harrisburg his residence during his term of office. This will be Mr. Meyers's line of defense at the coming hearing. It may not be so easy for him, however, as the governor is noted for being right before going ahead.

The publication in Friday's POST of the Republican scheme to defeat the bill for the abolishment of the Philadelphia public building commission, and throw the blame on the Democrats, has stirred up the legislative menagerie somewhat, and, moreover, has greatly strengthened the sentiment in favor of the bill. Several Democratic legislators in both chambers are beginning to recall sundry conversations with certain Republicans on the matter, and see how nearly they were led into making catspaws of themselves. A chief of a department told the writer that the publication of the scheme would do incalculable good to the Democratic party in the State, and said he only regretted that his official position prevented his allowing his name to be used in indorsing the expose.

There has been much unfavorable criticism from both Republicans and Democrats over Senator Gobin's absenting himself on Thursday morning, the time set for presenting to the senate the majority and minority reports on the Watchorn case. When the majority report was prepared Gobin, as chairman of the sub-committee, laid it before Senator Ross, who is the minority member, asking if Mr. Ross would also prepare a report and when. Gobin was informed that the minority report, upholding the governor in everything, would be ready for presentation on Thursday at the regular session of the senate. This evidently did not suit Gobin and his fellow-Republicans, as his absence showed, and now the impression is gaining ground that those who are trying to strike a blow at the governor through the factory inspector are not quite so sure of victory in the courts, where the matter will eventually end. Their uncertainty causes them to wish for delay and to take every means of procuring it.

The "country combine," that organization of the rural members for the supposed blocking of city legislation unless the rural districts were taken care of, has lost its interest, principally because its meetings are now public. There is no longer any attempt at secrecy, and as a consequence the meetings are left severely alone, newspaper men relying upon some legislator who was present for an account of what happened. Besides, the combine is showing no signs of an attempt to interfere with the wishes of city members, merely devoting time to the informal discussion of bills affecting farmers.

GEORGE OWEN KOCH.

DOWN GOES BILLY MURPHY.

Johnny Griffin Knocks Him Out in Seven Rounds.

CONEY ISLAND, N. Y., Feb. 8.—Despite the stormy weather there was a large and enthusiastic crowd of sporting men assembled at the Coney Island Athletic club to-night. With men like Johnny Griffin of Braintree, Mass., and Australian Billy Murphy fighting for the feather-weight championship and a purse of $4,000 it would take a pretty stiff rainstorm to keep the thoroughbred sports at home. At 8:30 Dolly Lyons and Kid Hogan began their little scrap for a purse of $1,000. The fight was hot from the start to finish. At the end of the twentieth round the battle was awarded to Lyons, which met with favor.

The heroes of the evening then sprang upon the stage. Billy Murphy of New Zealand was accompanied by his seconds, Martin Murphy, Charley Horan and A. F. Murphy, with Snapper Garrison as timer. The seconds of Johnny Griffin were Jimmy Carroll, Phil Conway and Jack McGee, with John McGrath of Boston as timer. Bob Stoll held the official time. Murphy wore white trunks and black belt, and Griffin had on red tights and the American flag as a belt. Griffin was the favorite in the betting but Murphy had an excellent following.

Round 1—Murphy started in bent upon doing his man at once, but Griffin landed a hard left, which drove Murphy back. The round was of the huricane order, and it was plain that Griffin had more science, but when Murphy hit it was for keeps.

Round 2—Griffin forced the fighting and the liveliest kind of slugging followed. They went to infighting constantly and the punching was of the liveliest kind. Murphy in one of the rushes knocked Griffin clean through the ropes with his shoulder and on another occasion knocked him to the floor with his body. Both men fought rapidly and like gladiators, their blows landing on each other like hail.

Round 3—Murphy led, Griffin countered a hard left, forcing Murphy to his knees. When he got up the Braintree lad began pounding him, but got a stinging left in the nose, which started the blood. The fight was bull dog-like during the balance of the round. They clinched and punched while locked together, and did everything but kick and bite. Murphy, instead of fighting squarely, would run his head into Griffin's chest. Griffin stopped that by a pretty uppercut. Murphy was bleeding from the nose.

Round 4—The game was a trifle hot for Murphy, and he adopted shifty tactics, only closing in when he got a good opening. Murphy was very clever at long range, but Griffin was aware of that fact and forced the fighting all he knew how.

Round 5—Griffin gave Murphy some terrific jabs and had him groggy, forcing him to the floor four times. Murphy had only one hand on which he depended, which was his right, but the lad from Braintree was not in its way. The round was not fair fighting, Murphy continually fouling with his head. When time was called the Australian was about done up.

Round 6—The men lost no time in getting to work, and it was smash, bang with both hands all through the round, Murphy laying for a knockout blow with his right, but in so doing he received many left hand upper cuts that made him bleed profusely. He had his nose knocked out of shape. Murphy landed a dozen or more right hand swings on the side of Griffin's head, but without effect, while the upper cuts and straight rights Griffin delivered fairly mowed Murphy to the floor.

Round 7—Murphy started in to do some heavy work, but Griffin met him with a hard left on the mouth and landed on his nose with his right. They came together like mad bulls, and Murphy forced Griffin to the floor. When he arose Murphy went at him, swinging his arms like windmills. They rushed at each other like demons when Griffin shot out his left which settled in the pit of Murphy's stomach. Down he went, groaning, completely knocked out.

When Murphy was carried to his chair he fell off, and was held in position until he recovered his senses. When the knockout blow was received the round had lasted 15 seconds. Murphy broke his wrist early in the fight.

WANT HOME RULE, TOO.

The People of Alaska to Send a Petition to Congress.

SEATTLE, WASH., Feb. 8.—Late advices from Alaska are to the effect that the citizens of that territory are earnestly working for home rule. A convention will meet in Juneau this month to elect a delegate, who will carry to Washington city a petition asking the following legislation: A delegate in congress; home rule; modification of the present prohibitory liquor law and a law by which the public lands may be taken up by actual settlers.

MUST not be confounded with common cathartic or purgative pills. Carter's Little Liver Pills are entirely unlike them in every respect. One trial will prove their superiority.

EX-SENATOR INGALLS HERE.

He Ceases to Think Cleveland a Political Accident.

VIEWS ON THE NEXT ADMINISTRATION.

Regards Harrison as a Leader Four Years Hence.

DOESN'T AT ALL FAVOR ANNEXING HAWAII

Ex-Senator John J. Ingalls of Kansas arrived in Pittsburgh yesterday and is quartered at the Monongahela house. The famous Republican politician is here on a lecturing trip, being dated for Sewickley to-night. The senator looks unusually well and is in very good health. His eyes have lost none of their luster and he is as active and wiry as ever. To him was at one time attributed the statement that Grover Cleveland was an "accident," in politics. The senator does not now, at any rate, regard Mr. Cleveland as such.

"It looks by this time," said he last night, "as if Mr. Cleveland is fairly a fixture in politics. He seems to have qualities and characteristics which have taken hold of a great mass of people in this country. His evident sincerity of purpose and disregard of dictation, and other qualities, have apparently made him a favorite with many classes of people. Above all, he is regarded as a robust American. Mr. Cleveland will have some of the greatest questions to deal with, and have the most complex problems to solve, of any of the presidents. He will have to handle more momentous questions than any president since Lincoln. There is the pension question, the silver problem, the annexation question, and a number of others of equal importance. The silver question, I think, has come to such a point that something must be done or there will be trouble. Mr. Cleveland, as I remember, is opposed to the free coinage of silver, and what he will do with the silver question will be watched with interest. When the first silver bill was passed in 1875, it was then predicted that $75,000,000 in silver was all the country could stand. There is now between $400,000,000 and $500,000,000 in silver coin and certificates in the United States, and the depleted condition of the treasury and the retirement of gold have caused things to be getting so serious that a crisis is impending."

"How about the annexation of the Sandwich islands?"

DOESN'T WANT HAWAII.

"The policy of this country has always opposed colonization, being in harmony with the Monroe doctrine which has so long been adhered to by the United States. If the Hawaiian islands were taken by this country I think the result would be unprofitable. The additional income would be comparatively small, and the increase in commerce would hardly justify such an action. The annexation would mean the establishment of coast defenses, which would be a large expense. Besides, the population of Hawaii is undesirable. Outside of this continent, annexation, the establishment of protectorates and colonization are contrary to the sentiment of the people of the United States. The annexation of Cuba, if any colonization were decided upon, I think would be the most profitable of any island. It begins to look toward Canada for annexation, if any territory. The animosity of Canadians toward the United States is fast dying out, and I think Canada would favor annexation."

"How do you look upon the appointment of Judge Jackson by President Harrison to succeed the late Justice Lamar?"

"I think it was a very wise and adroit move. In the first place if President Harrison had appointed a Republican to the position the Democrats would no doubt have opposed it. Secondly, there are about a dozen or so Republicans in the senate who are not friendly to President Harrison, and if he had appointed a Republican they would no doubt have opposed the appointee's confirmation. This would have made a combination which would no doubt have gone far toward keeping a Republican from taking the position."

"As to President Harrison, do you think his nomination last fall was a wise one?"

HARRISON'S NOMINATION INEVITABLE.

"I looked upon it as inevitable. I think President Harrison is a recognized leader now, and think he will be in the campaign to come. Mr. Blaine has passed away, and Governor McKinley does not look to be in the presidential succession as for a while. Although he is a man of magnetic ways and has a vast number of friends, his connection with the bill has apparently hampered him somewhat, as it met with a great deal of opposition."

The senator continued in a meditative way that it seemed strange Mr. Blaine should have allowed his name to be presented at the Minneapolis convention. "The reason I think his name was put before the convention was to keep Mr. Harrison from securing the nomination. It is odd, though, that so many of his supporters at Minneapolis used his name when they knew he was physically ineligible to the place, as he was practically an invalid at the time of the convention. He had never been well in reality since 1876, when he was taken so ill."

"To what do you attribute the last landslide, senator?"

"Apparently it was due to a restlessness of the people, they being dissatisfied with the social and economic conditions which have prevailed. I do not think there was any discontent about wages, as they have been good, but there was evidently a general desire to see if the Democrats would change them. But I think the discontent is all the outcome of matters which have not been caused by legislation, and cannot be remedied by it."

"Do you think the Populites will continue to hold the West as firmly as they did at the last national election?"

"That is a hard question to answer, but I have no doubt they can, if they continue dissatisfied, poll as great a vote in the West in 1896 as they did in 1892."

The senator asked that he not be gotten into any trouble. By this he meant that he be accurately quoted. In New York once a newspaper man had a talk with the senator about politics, and the next morning, in the interview, he was made to say that "purity in politics is an iridescent dream." It was a libelous expression to attribute to Senator Ingalls, and since that time he has always given to reporters the admonition not to "get me into any trouble, if you please."

INDIAN ATTACK AVERTED.

They Had Killed Five Sentinels With Arrows.

WRITTEN FOR THE POST.

We could see Indian scouts to the number of a dozen when we went into camp for the night on the banks of the Rio Pecos, and no one doubted that a body of at least 200 warriors was within striking distance. If they attacked us, we would beat them off. If they failed to attack us, we should get a full night's rest. That was about the way we reasoned, and no one was inclined to borrow trouble.

Twenty guards were drawn for the campfire on a side. Those on the bank of the river had the shelter of trees, but all others stood out in the open. It was a starlight, chilly night, with a mist rising from the earth. Sometimes, from my position on the east side of the camp from 10 o'clock to midnight, I could catch glimpses of the horses on the line, while again I could not have seen a man 10 feet away. Half an hour after 10 o'clock the camp was as quiet as a graveyard. The fires had burned down, the men had rolled themselves up in their blankets until only their faces showed, and when one of the tired horses sighed out now and then the sound gave every sentinel an unpleasant sensation. You stared into the mist till your eyes ached, but you saw nothing but mist. You listened so intently that you found yourself standing on your toes, but you heard only the monotonous chirp of the crickets and the faraway howl of coyotes. All of a sudden, as a clock might cease ticking, every cricket stopped his song, and then the silence made your flesh creep. They stopped as if by signal, and you couldn't help your heart jumping while the insects waited for the signal to begin again. Sometimes a coyote would sing out not more than 50 feet away, and you could hear him sniff as he smelled the smoke or the remnants of supper. His outcry would almost lift you off your feet, and before you knew it your gun would be at your face. The more distant howls had a terribly lonesome sound, and yet, knowing how closely the redskins imitate them, you wondered if they were not signals and what each howl signified.

The relief guard stationed new men at midnight, while the old ones dropped down around the guard tent to catch what sleep they could. At 2 o'clock we are aroused, and the half awake men yawn and stretch and follow the corporal into the misty darkness. The man on Post No. 1 challenges and is relieved. So with Nos. 2, 3, 4 and 5. That accounts for the north side of the camp. No. 6 is the first man on the east side. There is no challenge. We advance to find him lying at full length on the ground. "Sound asleep!" mutter half a dozen men, but it is not so. He has been shot through the body with an arrow and is stone dead. We feel our way through the darkness to post No. 7. No challenge! This sentinel is dead with an arrow in his throat. So at Nos. 8, 9 and 10—every man down, every man a corpse—each one falling and dying without a cry.

The camp is alarmed, and every man turned out for the expected attack. It does not come. The sentinels are doubled, and the hours wear away till daylight comes. There is no one in sight. Men would say it was all a dream but for the five corpses lying in a row and covered with blankets. Our scouts move to the east to investigate. Fifteen rods beyond the sentinel line is a ridge rising from the level ground like a breastwork and extending for half a mile either way. Behind that ridge more than 300 Indian warriors had gathered for an attack. Not the twang of a bow string had been heard—not a groan or a fall. The whole force would have crept softly down over the dead bodies of the sentinels and found every soul in camp asleep and helpless. A yell, a rush, and our expedition would have been recorded as wiped off the face of the earth.

M. QUAD.

NO PAY, NO PRAY.

Columbus Preachers Tired Serving the Legislature For Nothing.

SPECIAL TO THE PITTSBURGH POST.

COLUMBUS, O., Feb. 8.—The clergymen of this city this morning struck against praying for the legislature for nothing. Neither branch has a regular chaplain, the work being looked after by the pastors' union, one clergyman being assigned by it to the chaplaincy of each house for one week. No remuneration has ever been offered for the service. The matter was brought up to-day by the offering of a resolution to instruct the secretary to inform the presiding officers that they must make other arrangements. Rev. B. F. Patt of the First Baptist church said he thought it hardly right to cut off the general assembly from all spiritual instruction. Rev. W. C. Holiday of the Mt. Vernon avenue M. E. church said he was indignant that clergymen were asked to do this work gratis. As to him, he had long ago resolved not to officiate without remuneration. If the State wanted to economize he would suggest that this work be made part of the duties of the chaplain of the State prison. Rev. Henry Stauffer of the Mayflower Congregational church reminded the pastors that several years ago when a resolution was pending to pay the chaplain $5 per day, there was such an unseemly scramble for the place, that the resolution was withdrawn, but this had no effect, and the resolution to strike was unanimously adopted.

Dr. C. O. Probst, secretary of the State board of health, appeared before the pastors' association of this city to ask their co-operation in two sanitary reforms in which he said they could do more than any other class of workers. He wished to inveigh against the senseless custom of indiscriminate kissing and the use of the same cup by hundreds of persons in the administration of the sacrament. He spoke of the habit almost universal among woman of kissing when greeting friends or bidding them good-bye, of kissing babies and children, of having babies kiss each other, of pastors kissing their parishioners' babies—all well meant but one of the most certain and dangerous means of transmitting disease germs. It was as dangerous, he said, as it was senseless, and he cited many cases that had come within his own observation of transmission of disease in this way. The preachers listened to his argument, and asked him for some suggestions as to how danger in communion, that he had pointed out, might be avoided. Several were pronounced impracticable, but when the doctor suggested that each communicant have his own cup, that was agreed upon as the best reform possible. A resolution thanking the doctor and agreeing to co-operate in the reform was adopted.

Brice Will Entertain Buckeyes.

MASSILLON, O., Feb. 8.—It is told here on excellent authority that Senator Calvin Brice has leased the Metropolitan hotel in Washington, and that he will entertain there during the inauguration, free of expense, every citizen of the Buckeye State who calls upon him and establishes the fact that he is an Ohioan, regardless of his politics, race, religion or previous condition of servitude.

If Checkmated Early,

Rheumatism is shorn of its terrors. When it is young, annihilate it with Hostetter's Stomach Bitters and prevent life-long torture. If it is chronic, it is always liable to attack the heart with a fatal result. The poisons taken to cure it simply alleviate its pangs, and are themselves dangerous in a slight overdose. Indigestion, liver or kidney trouble, costiveness, malaria and loss of appetite and flesh are remedied by the Bitters.

A HARVEST FOR WASHINGTON.

Inauguration Spectators Will Drop Their Money.

FANCY PRICES FOR HOTEL ROOMS.

Double-Decked Cots the Latest Boon to the Landlord.

WHAT MR. CLEVELAND WILL DO MARCH 4

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8.—"Yes, sir. Two hundred and fifty dollars. That is what we asked and got for this corner room. Mayor Gilroy is going to pay it, sir—Mayor Gilroy of New York. He said, 'I want the best place on the avenue to see the parade, and I don't care what it costs.' And between you and me and the bar I don't believe he does care. It is a big room with four windows. But, bless you, the mayor of New York only wants it for that day, March 4, 1893, while the Tammany braves are marching. For four nights we will put 20 people in this room on cots. See, sir? Twenty people on cots. They will pay $4 a day and that will make $320. I don't think $570 for one room 18 by 18 feet during inauguration is doing quite bad, even for Washington; do you, sir?"

The above is no imaginative picture. It is an actual occurrence at one of the most famous hotels in Washington.

STOWING PEOPLE AWAY.

"It is not a question of engaging rooms any more," said a hotel manager to me. "It is a question of stowing the people away. I won't guarantee a room to anybody. I won't book another man for inauguration. We may have to put cots in the rotunda to accommodate those who are coming now."

This crowded condition is true of Willard's, the Randall, the Riggs, the National, the Metropolitan and the St. James! Double-decked cots have come into fashion. They will be used in most of the hotels in March. They are arranged on the principle of sleeping car berths. A room which would only hold four people in the old-fashioned cots can now be made to hold eight people. Democratic clubs have engaged the bulk of the rooms. Tammany will be scattered from the cheap houses away down at the Baltimore & Ohio depot all along the "avenue" to Fifteenth street.

I have made a calculation on what business one hotel will do, according to the accommodations already engaged. The hotel has 400 rooms. Its inauguration rate is $4 a day, and each person stopping there during that time will pay for five days, or $20. An average of five people will be put in a room, although the smaller rooms will not have so many and the larger rooms will have more. This will give the hotel 2,000 guests, and at $20 a guest the receipts, not counting what the bar and cigar stand will take in, will foot up $40,000.

A HALF MILLION VISITORS.

It has been estimated by the local sub-committee on entertainment that there will be 500,000 people here to be taken care of. As Washington's population is over 200,000 less than that a serious question is whether more than half of these people can find sleeping rooms. The local managers declare that they can find beds for every one, and already they have on their books quarters for about 200,000 persons.

When Richard Croker sent his committee here to engage quarters for Tammany he tried to engage 300 rooms at the Arlington. It almost took Proprietor Roessle's breath away and the order was refused. Many of the Tammany leaders will be at Willard's and numerous military men will be there. Mr. and Mrs. Cleveland will be at the Arlington. They will get here, it is expected, March 4. At the same hotel will be located National Chairman W. F. Harrity and Mrs. Harrity, Campaign Chairman Don M. Dickinson and Mrs. Dickinson, Colonel and Mrs. Lamont, Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Benedict, Dr. Bryant, Mr. and Mrs. Croker, Mayor Gilroy and Mrs. Gilroy, ex-Mayor Grace, Mrs. Grace and Miss Grace, Lieutenant Governor Sheehan and Mrs. Sheehan, Henry Villard, John D. Crimmins and Joseph J. O'Donohue.

CLEVELAND AND HARRISON.

The etiquette of the inauguration requires that President-elect Cleveland shall call on President Harrison at the White House when he comes to town. Then President Harrison will call on President-elect Cleveland at the Arlington. Inauguration morning President Harrison will drive around for Mr. Cleveland and take him to the capitol. Mr. Cleveland will sit on President Harrison's left. The inauguration ceremonies over, President Cleveland will come driving back with ex-President Harrison on his left. He will mount the presidential stand and review the procession, and the ex-president will go about his business.

Mr. Cleveland four years ago was driven directly to Mr. Whitney's house. This time Mr. Harrison will be driven to his special car, which will be in waiting, and in this he will return to Indianapolis.

Such an avalanche of Democratic marching organizations is coming that it is doubtful if all the processions can get past the reviewing stand by nightfall. Nearly every city of consequence will send a marching body. New York and Brooklyn, from the application for places in line, will empty themselves of Democrats. The Iroquois club of Chicago will sleep in its train of Pullman cars, but it has engaged the banquet hall of the Arlington for $1,000 a day and will eat there.

PREPARING FOR THE BALL.

The inauguration ball is being prepared for on a scale of unprecedented grandeur. It will be held in the pension building. But the building is completed now, and ladies who go in evening dress need not be afraid of catching pneumonia. It so happened that the inauguration balls of 1885 and 1889 were held in new buildings which were not finished or adapted to an evening's entertainment, and not a few people who attended were ill in consequence.

The ball tickets are $5 each. The caterer who has the contract for the supper guarantees to feed 7,000 persons. But more than 7,000 tickets will be issued. One order, accompanied by the money, has already been received for 1,000 tickets. An idea of the way the citizens' committee, headed by Colonel J. L. Norris, is doing things can be formed from the statement that $8,000 will be expended in decorating the ballroom. Of this amount $4,000 is for flowers.

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Ninety-six columns,
Every week.
One dollar per year.
Remit at once.

THE PITTSBURGH WEEKLY POST.

THE TERRIBLE HOOP SKIRTS.

A Bill Against Them Presented in Kentucky's Legislature.

FRANKFORT, KY., Feb. 8.—Representative Peak introduced a bill in the house to-day entitled "An act to prevent the sale, loan and wearing of hoops skirts." When the house was able to get its breath again there was a motion to refer the bill to the committee on religion and morals. Chairman Ayres of that committee denied that the question was one affecting the religion and morals of the community and did not want his committee to have the responsibility of the measure, but was forced to take it after it was discovered that the house was not up to the late constitutional convention and did not have a committee on style.

THE BEST

Remedy for colds, coughs, and the common disorders of the throat and lungs, Ayer's Cherry Pectoral is universally recommended by the profession. It breaks up the phlegm, soothes inflammation, allays painful symptoms, and induces repose. In bronchitis and pneumonia, it affords speedy relief, and is unrivaled as a prompt and effective

Emergency Medicine

in croup, sore throat, and the sudden pulmonary diseases to which young children are so liable.

"Ayer's Cherry Pectoral has had a wonderful effect in curing my brother's children of a severe and dangerous cold. It was truly astonishing how speedily they found relief, and were cured, after taking this preparation."—Miss Annette N. Moen, Fountain, Minn.

AYER'S Cherry Pectoral

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Prompt to act, sure to cure

Sore Throat
Lameness
Sore Eyes
Soreness
Catarrh
Bruises
Burns
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Piles
Female Complaints
Rheumatism
AND ALL
Inflammation

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POND'S EXTRACT CO., 76 5th Ave., N. Y.

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Also for *Burns, Scalds, Eruptions, Salt Rheum &c.* Testimonials from all classes prove its efficacy. Price 50c. Sold by all Druggists or sent by mail on receipt of price. Put up only by POND'S EXTRACT CO., 76 5th Ave., N. Y.

EXTRAORDINARY OFFER.

The publishers of THE WEEKLY POST have secured a number of the Columbian souvenir 50-cent coins, dated of 1892. As these coins are already becoming scarce, and sell for a premium already, they will be very valuable as mementoes of the great Exposition and of the Columbian year.

These coins will be offered as premiums for THE WEEKLY POST. For every club of ten NEW subscribers, at 90 cents each, the getter up of the club will receive one of these coins.

We want 20,000 new readers for THE WEEKLY POST in 1893, and we will get them.

FLURRY IN COINS.

Big Premiums Offered For World's Fair Souvenir Coins Dated 1892.

From a Contemporary.

Coin collectors are on the rush for the new World's Fair souvenir half dollar bearing the date of 1892. In Pittsburgh yesterday some sold at $2 apiece, a premium of $1 on the price fixed. In New York it is reported the same price is being offered, and in Chicago they are selling at from $1.25 to $1.50. There were but about $850,000 of these pieces coined with the date 1892, the remainder to bear the date of the present year, hence the scramble for them among curiosity seekers.

FRICK CRITICISED.

Congressmen Find Him to Blame For the Deplorable Homestead Riot.

MAJORITY REPORT AT LAST MADE.

Carnegie Company Autocratic in Dealing With Employes.

PINKERTONISM A GROSS EVIL.

SPECIAL TO THE PITTSBURGH POST.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8.—The capacity of doctors to disagree is proverbial, but it is unlikely medical history can show anything to equal the disagreement among the lawyers of the house judiciary committee on the Homestead strikes and riots. Up to the present writing every man of the five who constituted the Homestead investigating committee has put on record his views regarding the famous strike, and in many particulars each set of views differs from every other set. Not only this, but two members of the judiciary committee who were on the investigating committee have views on the question which diverge from all other views. One of these gentlemen, Mr. Buchanan of New Jersey, a Republican, submitted his opinions to the house to-day. The other, Mr. Stockdale of Mississippi, a Democrat, has not had time to reduce his views of the questions, legal and social, to writing, but will do so in the future.

THE MAJORITY REPORT.

Mr. Oates's long delayed report, which eight members of the judiciary committee indorse, and which, therefore, comes as the majority report, was also submitted to the house to-day. Besides this, two minority reports were turned in, one signed by Mr. Bynum and Mr. Layton, Democrats, and the other signed by Mr. Broderick, Republican. Two other minority reports have already been made public by Mr. Ray, Republican, and Mr. Boatner, Democrat, so that altogether the public now has before it six reports on the Homestead affair, and to get any clear general idea out of this mass of conflicting opinions is almost impossible, and all that can be done is to submit them and let them go at that. The disagreement of the congressional doctors, however, has this feature worthy of commendation. It shows that the subject under investigation and discussion interested the members of the committee and that they at least studied it sufficiently to form opinions which they were afterward willing to fight for and to write out at length.

FRICK FAILED TO JUSTIFY.

Speaking at the outset of the causes which led to the strike, Mr. Oates's majority report says: "The average reduction of 18 per cent which the workmen claimed the new scale would produce was of sufficient importance to warrant very close scrutiny and to produce discontent unless satisfactory explanation was made to them. Mr. Frick declined to state the total cost or the labor cost of the production of a ton of Bessmer steel billets at the Homestead works, and none of the other witnesses examined could give the committe this information. In the absence of such figures the committee cannot presume that sufficient reason existed for the reductions proposed. We think that the advantages derived from improved machinery should not be given wholly to the workmen."

As to the relations between the employment of Pinkerton detectives and the present system of federal taxation, the report says that there is no such connection. If there be any question of tariff taxation incidentally connected with the trouble at Homestead, on that the committee would likely divide on party lines, and hence no reference to it is made in this report.

ARBITRARY TREATMENT OF MEN.

"Mr. Frick testified that his company lost money last year and the year before on nearly every ton of slabs, bloom and billets produced at Homestead. He also testified, 'If we did not have a readjustment of wages occasionally when it is necessary I think eventually we would have to go into bankruptcy.' Yet," Mr. Oates's report continues, "he declines to give the committee the bottom facts as to the cost of producing a ton of steel billets at the Homestead works."

The report goes on to state that previous to the time of the strike the Carnegie company had treated its employes in the main kindly and considerately; "but in the negotiations with the committee of Amalgamated workmen for the renewal of the contract we do not think the officers of the company exercised that degree of patience, indulgence and solicitude which they should have done, by way of minute explanation of the reasons why the company proposed a reduction in their wages. Mr. Frick, who is a business man of great energy and intelligence, seems to have been too stern, brusque and somewhat autocratic, of which some of the men justly complained, and which led to a rather abrupt termination of the negotiations.

A FIGHT AGAINST UNIONS.

We conclude from all the surroundings that he, who is not the only manufacturer thus affected, is opposed to the Amalgamated association and its methods, and hence had no anxiety to contract with its laborers through that organization, and that this is the true reason why he appeared to them as autocratic and uncompromising in his demands. If, as he claimed, the business of his company, on account of a fall in the market price of the products of the works, required the reduction of the wages of the employes, he should have appealed to their reason and shown them the true state of the company's affairs. We are persuaded that if he had done so an agreement would have been reached between him and the workmen, and all the trouble which followed would thus have been avoided.

The report says that while there was nothing in the State laws to prevent Frick employing Pinkertons, his action in doing so is condemned. The committee thinks that if he had in the first instance appealed to the sheriff and to the governor the ordinary officers of the law could have maintained order.

M'CLEARY INEFFICIENT.

As to Frick's excuse that he did not have confidence in the sheriff and his deputies, the report says: "We quite agree with him that the sheriff, Mr. McCleary, is a very inefficient officer, and displayed none of that pluck and energy in connection with the Homestead affair which every sheriff should possess and exercise on proper occasions."

The action of the workmen in hanging Frick and Potter in effigy is condemned; also their action in turning away the company's watchmen and their refusal to allow the sheriff and deputies to take possession of the works. "The employment of Pinkerton men, a mercenary private police from other States, to put into the works of the Carnegie company, however, irritating to the late employes there, gave them no legal right whatever to resist the landing of these men by force, as they did, and in so doing they violated the laws of Pennsylvania, for which they are answerable to the courts of that state."

ARBITRATION DIFFICULT.

After discussing schemes of arbitration, compulsory and otherwise, the report goes on to say, "no court or board of arbitrators has any right to make a contract for the Carnegie company nor for the workmen, and no legislative power can confer authority on any tribunal to take away from parties the right to contract about their own private property or labor, and to exercise it for them. Finally, the report says the committee finds no authority under which congress can legislate touching the Homestead troubles or any that may occur in the future of a similar character. Eight members of the committee agree to the Oates report, namely: Messrs. Culberson, Oates, Fellows, Buchanan (of Nevada) and Layton, Democrats; and Messrs. Taylor (of Ohio), Powers and Buchanan (of New York), Republicans, the last named with some slight modifications.

BYNUM'S MINORITY REPORT.

Mr. Bynum's report is briefer than that written by Mr. Oates, and discusses the questions in a more general and rather more judicial manner. Mr. Bynum condemns the use of such organizations as the Pinkertons as tending to weaken local government and imbitter feeling among strikers and citizens of a community. He admits that congress has no power to legislate against Pinkertons, however. Passing to the industrial and social questions involved in the Homestead strike, the Bynum report forecasts a future when the pressure of enlightened and progressive public opinion will warrant the courts in taking cognizance of struggles between capital and labor over the question of wages, and when capital will be compelled in the interest of social order to submit to a judicial determination of the proper apportionment of the profits of industry between itself and labor. This is the most significant feature of the Bynum report and the position it takes in this regard is more advanced than any other of the reports submitted.

BRODERICK'S ADVANCED VIEWS.

Case Broderick, a Republican member of the committee, in his views submitted to-day, also take quite an advanced stand. "That the owners of property," he says, "have an abstract right to the management and control of their property, so long as they do not interfere with the property or rights of others, there can be no question. But there is some question whether law should allow the owners of factories and other works, where large number of persons are interested and employed to close their establishments or works for the purpose of coercing their employes into accepting a reduction of wages. In the matter of closing down these establishments there are always important public as well as private interests involved. Take for example the works at Homestead; the nature of the contracts made by the Carnegie company with the government and the contracts to furnish material for railways, bridges and other great enterprises all over the country made the closing of the mills a matter of much public concern.

THE CONCERN OF THE STATE.

"We were many years in reaching the conclusion that corporations organized for transportation could be controlled by legislation to the extent now well understood. The authorities upon this question say that inasmuch as these corporations obtain their charters from the State and the public has in interest in their operation, they are subject to State control. I know the same rules do not apply with equal force to what are considered purely private corporations, but I am speaking of what the law should be.

"It seems to me that when a proposition is made for the reduction of wages of employes, the law ought to provide for some system of arbitration by a board authorized to investigate and ascertain the gross earnings and net profits before the owners should be permitted to close their works solely to reduce wages. This would be an innovation, but it could be done on the same principle that the State regulates toll, fixes the rate of interest on money and prescribes the hours per day for labor. But such legislation would have to come from the State."

A GREAT WRONG.

"The employment of the Pinkertons," Mr. Broderick continues, "by the management at Homestead, it is clear to me, was a great wrong and cannot be too severely condemned. The presence in any community of an armed force of private persons always tends to excite the worst passions of men and is a menace to good order. This is especially exemplified in the unfortunate occurrence which took place at Homestead. There was, under the law, no necessity for the employment and transportation of armed and disciplined military bodies composed of private persons from one State to another to maintain peace or settle questions as to the possession or rights of property. Every State in the Union has made ample provision for the settlement of all these disputes and controversies through legally constituted authority. The courts, the sheriff's posse comitatus and the militia are the instruments through which rights are enforced, wrongs are redressed and order is preserved. Any interference by an armed force not clothed with the authority of the State, and coming from beyond her boundaries, as at once taken as an infringement of the State, if not as an invasion. I am clearly of the opinion that all organizations of a military character, or those intended to perform the functions of the military, should be under the control of their respective States on the general government, and that all private organizations which do not conform to the law and become subject to State or national authorities should be disbanded or suppressed."

In conclusion Mr. Broderick says the tariff had nothing to do with the Homestead or other labor troubles, and he recommends the adoption of compulsory arbitration laws and the suppression of Pinkerton organizations by the several States.

SHE WAS AWAY PREACHING.

And Her Three Children Were Burned to a Crisp.

EAST BELLAIRE, MICH., Feb. 8.—The house of Oliver Pattie, three miles north of this town, was burned last night. Three children were roasted to death. Their ages were respectively 12, 10 and 6 years. A neighbor's boy, Taylor by name, had been playing with the children, and it is feared that he was burned, too. Neighbors saw the light at 10 o'clock last night and hurried to the rescue, but were too late.

The children were in the house alone. The father works at night in a Bellaire factory. The mother was away preaching, it is said. She is an enthusiastic adherent of a sect called the "Groverites," which flourishes in this community, and much of her time is spent elucidating their doctrines.

What Is the Use!

Of buying worthless medicines, and spending money on quack doctors whose only idea is to gull the public? Is it not better to buy reliable medicine like Sulphur Bitters? I think so, as they cured me of catarrh after suffering three years.—*F. P. Clark, Manchester.*

THE largest, cheapest and best weekly paper in the United States. Only $1 per year. Don't miss one number. THE PITTSBURGH WEEKLY POST.

LITTLE DRINKING IS DONE.

Senators and Members of Congress Abstemious.

TEMPERATE IN THEIR EATING, ALSO.

Tricks For Changing Fourth-Class Postmasters.

THEY ARE NOT SUCCESSFUL AS A RULE

SPECIAL TO THE PITTSBURGH POST.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8.—People unfamiliar with Washington life who read in sensational newspapers occasionally stories of high old times among the national statesmen no doubt believe that senators and members of congress as a rule are inclined to be *bon vivants* and hard drinkers. These people would be astonished if they came to Washington some day and dropped into the restaurant of the house or senate between the hours of 12 and 3, when the nation's law-makers take their midday meal. They would at once reverse their previous opinions and come to the conclusion that the average member or senator is an exceedingly abstemious man, both in the matter of eating and drinking. No doubt in the minds of a large number of the people of this country there are more or less distinct pictures of the house and senate restaurants showing them as gorgeous apartments in which reign a bewildering confusion of noise, made up of loud laughter, the clatter of silver and china and the popping of champagne corks.

In reality the restaurants in the basement of the capitol are very unpretentious rooms, plainly fitted up and with little attempt at style in their service. To be sure, they have tiled floors, but so have all the other rooms in the capitol, for whatever purpose used. In each restaurant there is a lunch counter or bar, with an array of food all ready prepared for those who are in a hurry and do not care to run the risk of losing valuable time by sitting down at a table. At the house restaurant quite a number of members are in the habit of patronizing the lunch counter, where they rub elbows in most democratic fashion with all comers and bolt their pie or raw oysters as if they were in a railroad station with only 10 minutes for refreshments.

RAW OYSTER EATERS.

Charlie O'Neill of Philadelphia, the father of the house, is one of the regular patrons of the raw oyster counter, and can be seen there almost any day absorbing his half-dozen from the half-shell. General Hooker of Mississippi and Colonel Breckinridge of Kentucky, the silver-tongued and silver-brained, are two other men who make a lunch of oysters raw with frequency. At the other end of the capital senators are very seldom seen taking a lunch at the counter with the crowd. Blair of New Hampshire when in the senate used to do this. His mid-day repast generally consisted of a couple of pieces of pie and a schooner of milk. Since Blair retired to private life the senate lunch counter finds no patrons among the members of the upper house.

The senators seem to think it due to their dignity to have a little privacy at table, consequently there are two rooms in the restaurant which are reserved for senators and those whom they invite to eat with them. A senator is very seldom seen at the tables in the public room. But the senators do not as a rule throw this privacy about their tables in order to keep the public from seeing how richly they feed nor how much wine they drink. The echoes of the senators' private lunch rooms are seldom awakened by the popping of a champagne cork.

As for the eating habits of the members of the house, as already intimated, they are very simple and abstemious. A surprisingly large number of members are addicted to lunching on bread and milk. Tom Reed, Burrows of Michigan, Mr. Dalzell, Mr. Wilson of West Virginia and several other well-known men may be seen in the house restaurant almost any day with a big bowl of this nutritious and unexciting compound on the table before them.

BUT LITTLE DRINKING.

A very small percentage of members take anything to drink of an alcoholic nature with their lunches. Wine of any kind is seldom seen on the tables, and if it is it is usually being "set up" by a wealthy constituent who has dropped into town for a day to see his representative.

The *bon vivants* of the house can be counted on the fingers of your two hands. They are the only men who indulge in lunches at all elaborate, and they do not make a practice of it during the business hours of the day. Like wise men they eat their fine dinners in the evening when the work of the day is over. Chamberlain's is the favorite resort of these high livers unless they are fortunate enough to have establishments of their own and good cooks. None of the present leaders of the house is noted as a high liver, although most of them enjoy a fine dinner when it is set before them. They are too busy to give much attention to gastronomy, and as a rule not wealthy enough to indulge it if they had a taste that way. Even the millionaire senators, who are noted for the fine dinners they give, have little personal interest in the matter, and do it as a part of the official routine.

Many Democratic congressmen are having their worries increased just now by attempts to deprive them in an underhand manner of some of the small patronage to which they ought to fall heir when the new administration comes in. This patronage is principally made up of fourth-class postmasterships, which pay little to those who hold them but are a source of strength to the congressman who has them to distribute. The scheme by which it is sought to deprive the Democratic members of the control of the new appointees to these offices is as follows:

A GREAT SCHEME.

Most of the fourth-class postoffices are directly worth to those who hold them but a few hundred dollars a year at the highest. Thousands of them afford the postmaster less than $100 a year in salary. In towns where there are two or three stores, the one who can get the postoffice located in it has a decided advantage over the others, because the coming of the people to the store to get their mail naturally gives the establishment incidentally an increase in trade. In many small towns the postmasters would actually lose money by holding the offices were it not for the customers brought to their stores in search of mail. All the fourth-class postmasterships in the country that are worth anything, directly or indirectly, are now, with few exceptions, held by Republicans. But the Republicans know they will lose the offices after the 4th of March.

In nearly every town of any size there is a store run by a Democrat, or at least by a man who claims to be a Democrat. He and his friends want to secure the postoffice for him for the next four years, but they don't happen to have much influence with the Democrat who will control the patronage of the district under the incoming administration. So they go to the Republican incumbent of the postoffice, and by persuasion or for a consideration induce him to send in his resignation to the postmaster general, at the same time recommending that the Democrat with whom the little job has been put up be given the place. This sort of thing is being done quite extensively all over the country just now, or at least is being attempted. Where the congressional district is represented by a Republican efforts are made to get him to recommend the appointment of the ambitious Democrat. Those who get into office in this way now think they will not be disturbed after the 4th of March because of their Democracy, genuine or claimed.

TURNING THEM DOWN.

In one Western Pennsylvania district the members of congress, a Republican, has had a half a dozen cases of this kind come to him, but he has had the fairness to turn the applicants down and refuse to be a party to the scheme. The postoffice department officials here are taking the same course and are refusing to accept the resignations of postmasters except when there is no suspicion of drels of this kind.

A curious instance of this kind came to light in West Virginia a few days ago. In one section of that State a big wholesale firm of merchants, located in one of the larger cities, controls about a dozen general stores in as many different towns. The wholesale firm felt it would be a good thing to have the postoffices located in the stores they control in the towns, and so they made arrangements with the Republicans who now have the postoffices to resign before the 4th of March in favor of the men who run the stores controlled by the big firm. But when the postoffice department and the congressman who represented the district got onto the scheme it was very promptly knocked in the head.

SPLAIN.

DENOUNCED BY HOGG.

He Writes a Red-Hot Message Against Lynch Law.

AUSTIN, TEX., Feb. 8.—Governor Hogg has prepared a message to the legislature with regard to the burning of the negro, Smith, at Paris, Tex. He says:

"It becomes my painful duty to emphasize in this note the necessity of taking steps to prevent mob violence in Texas. Brushing away all sentiment which should never accompany punishment for crime, the crime committed at Paris is a disgrace to this State. Its atrocity, inhumanity and sickening effect on the people at large cannot be obscured by reference to the previous act of the culprit himself in brutally taking the life of an innocent child. For his deed the death penalty awaited him under the laws. The imputation that he could not have been legally executed in any court in this State is a slander upon the integrity of every citizen. To contend that his executioners who purposely murdered him can neither be indicted nor tried in the county where that crime was committed is a pretense and a mockery. So the condition exists in our State, that while one man can be convicted for murder, a hundred men who publicly commit murder cannot be. The laws therefore without further legislation may be held in defiance in any community where the forces are strong enough to overawe the local officers and set aside the legal machinery of justice. Our constitution is not so hide-bound that this condition must continue. Will the legislature stand by and let this condition remain undisturbed, unchanged any longer? I hope not. There is no higher obligation resting on the legislative department than to have to have the constitutional guarantees for protection, life, liberty and property respected and obeyed. If taxation becomes necessary to raise funds by which this may be done, I advise your honorable bodies to lay it on and make the people pay it to the full extent necessary."

THEIR REWARD OF BRAVERY.

GALLANT ACTIONS OF THE INDIAN POLICE.

Conflicting Reports of the Recent Trouble at Pine Ridge.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8.—The following telegrams were exchanged between the acting commissioner of Indian affairs and Agent Brown of Pine Ridge growing out of the murder of four cowboys by Indians belonging to Two Sticks band:

"PINE RIDGE AGENCY, S. D., Feb. 5.

"Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C.:

"Please telegraph approval of appointment of First Sergeant Joe Bush as second lieutenant, John Sitting Bear as first sergeant and Private Running Hawk and Two Lance to be sergeants, for bravery and gallant conduct; also increase of police force to 80 emergency. Commend in highest terms loyalty and effective service of Young-Man-Afraid-of-His-Horse.

"AGENT BROWN."

"WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 5.

"Office approves promotion of First Sergeant Joe Bush for second lieutenant, Sergeant John Sitting Bear to first sergeant, and Privates Running Hawk and Two Lance to sergeants, for bravery and gallant conduct. You are authorized to increase police force to 80 to continue so long as emergency requires it. The office fully appreciates the loyal and efficient services of Young-Man-Afraid-of-His-Horse, the fidelity and bravery of the police and officers, and of all others who are faithfully aiding you in preserving order and bringing to punishment the murderers and all other violators of law and regulation. Keep the office fully posted as to situation.

R. V. BELT,
"Acting Commissioner."

RAPID CITY, S. D., Feb. 5.—The reports of danger from discontent among Pine Ridge indians caused by the murder of four cowboys Friday are unfounded, general disquiet being reported. Colonel Carlton of Meade has countermanded his orders, and no troops will be sent to Pine Ridge, everything being reported quiet there.

More definite details of the killing of the four men reached here this evening, although the names of all men cannot be definitely learned as yet, but it is known that Clark Bacon and his son-in-law were not among the number. Bacon is a resident of White Clay precinct, Sheridan county, Neb. The motive for the murder cannot be definitely learned. One account of it is that the Indians were playing cards with the white men in the dugout in which they were camped, and got into a dispute, and that after leaving them they returned and opened the door of the dugout and shot them while they were asleep. Another account is that these Indians had been in one of their sweathouses going through some of their savage ceremonies and became imbued with the idea that it was incumbent upon them to kill these men, and they carried it into effect.

After the police wounded Two Sticks and his son and killed White-Face-Horse and another renegade Indian, No-Water flew in a frenzy and called on his followers to avenge the killing and wounding of Two Sticks and his son. It was at this stage that Young-Man-Afraid-of-His-Horse showed tact and good generalship. He hurriedly got his band together and marched his people between the police and No-Water's followers, and in this way prevented another Indian war. The government officials here submitted to the honorable secretary of the interior full account of Young-Man-Afraid-of-His-Horse's actions in the matter, and recommended that some fitting testimonial be given him. Sergeant Joe Bush and Sitting Bear have also been recommended for promotion for meritorious service.

A courier just in from the camp reports that Two Sticks and his sons returned two or three hours after killing the cowboys and took all the bed clothing in the camp and stole what food was in sight. It is a difficult matter to obtain reliable particulars. Last night it was rumored that Two Sticks's friends were moving toward the agency and were going to fire the government buildings, but this cannot be confirmed.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children "teething" softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic, 25c a bottle.

LEO XIII.'S LETTER.

A Kindly Greeting From the Sovereign Pontiff to Americans.

THE NEW APOSTOLIC DELEGATE.

His Holiness Bespeaks For Him a Hearty Welcome.

HE IS GIVEN FULL AUTHORITY.

ROME, Feb. 8.—The holy congregation of the propaganda has addressed the following declaration to the Roman Catholic archbishops in the United States:

"Most Illustrious and Most Reverend Sirs:

"The supreme pontiff has many reasons of sadness on account of the distress which the impudent endeavors of wicked men are trying to bring upon Christianity, and especially in Europe. On the other hand, it is a great consolation to him to see the increase of Catholicism, with God's aid, elsewhere in the world. This is especially true of the great republic; for where scarcely a century ago there was hardly a vestige of Catholicity, we see now the church flourishing in the great number of its faithful, in its institutions of government, its orders and hierarchy, and its large senate of bishops. Encouraged, therefore, the pontiff not only follows with great interest the things pertaining to the good of religion in these parts, but has tried to show plainly his great solicitude.

"When the university at Washington was opened it pleased the pontiff to send a prelate to congratulate the bishops on the event, and to encourage them to still greater works. Now, in the fourth century after the shores of America, separated by the ocean from the old world, were first discovered, and while the memory of the auspicious event is being celebrated in festivals, the pontiff, who is a great admirer of the republic, delegates the same prelate, a man of the highest dignity, to testify to the pope's regard for this post. The care of the most thoughtful pontiff has not rested here. Since growth has brought the church in America to the stage of maturity in which it ought to be favored with those institutions with which the church has flourished elsewhere, the pontiff does not desire that there should be any obstacle to supplying those aids of Christianity whereby there may be closer union with the center and whereby Christian unity may the more greatly increase.

"His holiness therefore orders the holy congregation of the propaganda to signify to the bishops of the United States that he has determined to appoint the Venerable Francis, titular archbishop of Lepanto, apostolic delegate to the United States. This, however, according to the custom of the church seemed appropriate to the state of dignity which the Catholic religion has attained in America, and especially on account of other peculiar circumstances.

"Therefore, doubtless you, illustrious prelates, will receive joyfully what the pontiff has thought it well to do for the honor and good of the church. While informing you of the most wise determination of his holiness, we express a firm hope that you will diligently assist the distinguished man whom the pastor of the whole church has made delegate among you in everything pertaining to your affairs.

"Given at Rome by the sacred congregation of the propaganda, January 1893.

"Your grace's obedient servant,
"LEDOCHOWSKI."

BALTIMORE, Feb. 3.—Before dismissing the classes of St. Mary's seminary, yesterday, the president, Dr. Magnien, announced that Archbishop Satolli, on March 9 next, would take up his temporary residence at St. Mary's seminary, and give a series of lectures to the clergy and seminarians, besides assuming spiritual charge of the Italian residents that are Catholics. Later in the year he will go to New York, and there establish permanent headquarters in a building to be fitted up specially for him.

AUSTRALIAN FLOOD.

Great Destruction of Life and Property by the Overflowing of Rivers.

BRISBANE, Feb. 8.—The water is rising steadily in this city and the lower districts are completely submerged. In the lower portions of the main street it is 20 feet deep. The shops and their contents are almost a total loss, as the flood came on so rapidly that only a small part of the stocks could be removed. Men are at work in boats trying to save the contents of 30 or 40 stores before the water rises to to them.

The Brisbane river bridge which connected North and South Brisbane was swept away last night. All the inhabitants are crowding to the highest parts of the city. In consequence of the interruption of railway and telegraph communication only scanty information about the disasters in other parts of Queensland is obtainable. At Maryborough, in March county, 30 persons have been drowned. Most of the town is under water. The Mary river bridge, the largest one in the colony, has been carried away. The town has been deserted by two-thirds of its inhabitants. Tiaro, another town on the Mary, is also under water.

At 4 o'clock this morning the water round Brisbane began falling. The city is still isolated, however, and little news can be got from nearby towns. The list of dead grows hourly. Many bodies are being found in houses which were supposed to have been deserted.

At Ipswich, Queensland, 25 miles from Brisbane, 22 persons are known to have perished in floods, and it is feared that the loss of life is much greater, as the swollen river is covered with wreckage, from which a terrible stench arises, doubtless caused by the dead bodies of human beings and animals entangled in the mass.

JUDGE JACKSON SPEAKS.

He Says President Harrison Did Not Consult Him.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 8.—Judge Howell E. Jackson, nominated by President Harrison for the office of associate justice of the supreme court, is here to-day in connection with his duties as circuit judge. He was warmly congratulated by members of the bar, with whom he has always been a favorite.

Speaking of his recent appointment he said: "I have had no communication with the President relative to my appointment, either before or since I was informed of it. A few days before the appointment was made I had a letter from one of the justices, saying he hoped the President might see his way clear to appoint me to the vacant post. About the same time I had a letter from a prominent lawyer in Detroit expressing the same hope. I was not consulted, and as far as I know the President did not consult with anyone relative to the matter.

"I have no idea who will be my successor, but I would like to say a word about an item I saw in a morning paper. It said I was appointed that Harrison might appoint his old law partner, General Miller, to the place I vacated. Now, as a matter of fact, such a thing is impossible, even had the President desired it. My successor must come from my own district. General Miller is of the Seventh district, and is not eligible."

"Do you think the President should have let Cleveland make the appointment?"

"Not at all. It is no new thing for a retiring president to make such appointments. President John Adams appointed Chief Justice Marshall only two days before the inauguration of Thomas Jefferson, who objected to such action seriously, and President Jackson appointed Justice Catron, and had him confirmed on the morning of March 4, only a few hours before he retired from the presidency.

"The appointment of a Democrat by a Republican president seems a good step toward removing the court still further from the realm of politics, with which it should have not the least connection."

INDIANAPOLIS, Feb. 6.—The *Journal*, in a long editorial relating to the appointment of Judge Jackson, says: "The kicking Republicans and bolters in the senate drove the President to the disagreeable necessity of nominating a Democrat. If he could have had his choice and the solid support of the Republicans in the senate he would have nominated a Republican, but they, by their selfish opposition to the administration and their treachery to the party, compelled him to seek Democratic support for any nomination he might make. It ill becomes these Republican kickers, sulkers and mischief-makers, after having thus forced President Harrison to seek senatorial support outside of Republican ranks, to censure him for nominating a Democrat. He could not without sacrificing his self-respect be driven by their opposition from exercising his constitutional prerogative of nominating a judge."

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6.—The senate judiciary committee this morning took up the nomination of Judge Jackson, but its consideration was postponed until next Monday on account of objections made by Democratic members.

HOUSEHOLD MEDICINES.

An Ounce of Prevention Is Worth a Pound of Cure.

While THE POST does not advise its readers to set themselves up as amateur physicians, yet there are times when a little common sense will do as much good as calling in the doctor. Travelers and people living at a distance from the drug store often feel the need of a remedy for a trifling ailment, which, if not checked, would often result in serious illness.

THE POST has made arrangements with a large manufacturer of drugs to put up for its subscribers a case of household remedies costing $1 by insured mail, which any intelligent person can use in safety by following the full directions enclosed. The case contains the following pills compounded from regular prescriptions of the best New York physicians:

100 Constipation Pills,
100 Dyspeptic Pills,
100 Iron Pills,
100 Little Cathartic Pills,
100 Quinine Pills, 2 grains each,
100 Liver Pills.

The first gently moves the bowels; the cathartic moves them actively; the iron pill builds up the system. The ordinary druggist would charge $4 at least for the above.

There are certain prescriptions now universally used in special cases and these can be had by insured mail as follows:

150 Malarial Pills, used where quinine fails, $1.

200 Tonic Pills for nervous prostration and brain fag, for overworked and overworried, $1.

250 Skin Pills to remove cause of pimples, boils and similar eruptions, $1.

250 Pepsin Tablets, to aid digestion, $1.

200 Diarrhea Pills, the universal remedy in pill form, $1.

150 Nervous Pills, for hysteria and the like; calms and soothes the nerves, $1.

250 Cold Tablets, which, if taken in season, will break up almost any cold, $1.

150 Kidney Pills, which gently stimulate that organ to do its work and relieve urinary troubles in old and young, $1.

100 Headache Pills which cure, in four cases out of five, any headache, $1.

A *sample packet* of the foregoing nine remedies, containing 25 headache pills, and 50 of each of the others, will be sent by insured mail for $1.

For those using quinine a special packet of 100 two-grain and 100 three-grain pills is put up. This is the best and highest priced quinine in the market, and will be sent to any subscriber for $1.

A bottle of effective and agreeable cough syrup is also put up. It contains 150 doses and will be sent to any subscriber for 65 cents.

Send all remittances to
THE POST,
Pittsburgh, Pa.
oc4-W-tf

NOT LIKE A BLACKSMITH.

Dr. Graves Would Have Murdered Like a Physician and Gentleman.

DENVER, Feb. 8.—Dr. S. Thatcher Graves, who was released last night on $50,000 bail, says he has received many liberal offers to lecture, but has not accepted any of them. He denies that he has prepared a lecture on the injustice of the Colorado courts, and says he shall never in public or private say one word on that subject.

Of I. N. Stevens, who as district attorney conducted the prosecution when the doctor was found guilty of the murder of Mrs. Barnaby, he says, emphatically: "He is an ass because he was born so and cannot help it." The doctor refused to talk about his case, but when the correspondent said: "You don't look like a man who would commit the crime attributed to you," he broke out hotly: "Not in that way, sir; not in that way. Not like a d——d blacksmith! That was the work of a d——d blacksmith! Had I done it I would have performed it like a physician and a gentleman and not like a d——d blacksmith."

In a second he grew cooler and in a quieter voice added: "No, as my wife has so often said to me, 'Tom, there is one way you always show your egotism, and that is that you like to have it seen that you graduated at the head of the old Harvard medical class.' That is true, sir, too. I never should have done so bungling a job."

Dr. Graves appeared in court to-day. His $50,000 bond presented Saturday was decided unsatisfactory, and he was taken to jail until the district attorney decides what he will do with the case. This decision must be reached in 10 days.

THE WEEKLY POST is the most reliable market paper in Pennsylvania. Renew your subscription for 1893.

ENTHRONED.

He sits enthroned who sits supreme
Above the passions of his clay;
Nor fears remorse, nor feels the scourge
Of conscience with the ended day.
He has no greed for wealth that's won
By bargain in the marts of sin,
Nor lust for fame whose pæans mock
The hollow heart that wails within.
His lips attuned to nature's lyre,
He sings as sang the early stars;
His clean hands suited to God's plan,
His handiwork no blemish mars.
He gives to all unselfish due,
Nor claims what others may not share;
And every cry of woe bespeaks
His ready bounty with his prayer.
So, doing God's will on the earth
With love illimitably zoned,
Though waiting yet his higher birth,
He sits enthroned.

—*Samuel Hoyt in Yankee Blade.*

ISIDOR STRAUS NOT CALLED.

The New York Merchant Not Asked Into the Cabinet.

STILL ONLY TWO PLACES DECIDED.

Warner Miller Courting Favor With the Democrats.

NEBRASKA POPULISTS ELECT A SENATOR

SPECIAL TO THE PITTSBURGH POST.

NEW YORK, Feb. 8.—During the past two or three days there has been a good deal of talk about the tender of a place in the cabinet to Isidore Straus of this city. Friends of Mr. Straus have assured your correspondent that no such tender has been made, that he does not seek or expect this or any other place and it is doubtful whether, under any circumstances, he could accept a public position. His business interests are so large and complicated as to require all the time he has. During the last two or three years he has given a good deal of attention to the tariff discussion. He also took some part in the management of the late campaign, both before and after the nomination. His friends insist that he has no desire to hold any place under the administration, nor any expectation of doing so.

Mr. Cleveland has consented to accept the honor of first patron of the international chess tournament to be held in this city during May or June of the present year, and will also present a gold medal to the winner of the first prize. It is intended to make this one of the distinctly great chess events of the year, and its promotors confidently expect that the most noted chess players in the world will participate.

Mr. and Mrs. Cleveland returned to Lakewood to-day after the funeral of Mrs. Whitney.

WARNER MILLER'S FLIRTATION.

It is understood in political circles that both the leaders of the New York Republicans, ex-Senator T. C. Platt and Warner Miller, gave hearty approval to President Harrison's success in appointing a Democrat to succeed the late Justice Lamar. It is intimated that they rather resent the bitter criticisms passed upon the President in this act by Mr. Clarkson, former chairman of the national Republican committee, and now member of the executive committee. It is intimated that Mr. Miller is quite as anxious to make friends with the Democrats now as he is to maintain his influence with his own party, because of his position as president of the Nicaraugua canal. This tends to make him anxious not to antagonize the party that will have almost unrestricted power during the next four years.

There is general disappointment here over Senator Hill's first speech in the senate, and some go so far as to intimate that the refusal of the senate to take up the silver bill is a great deal more of a defeat to the New York senator than it is to the president-elect. In connection with the senator's speech there has been a good deal of guessing as to his real position. It is generally agreed that all his utterances upon this question have been rather delphic, from his speech made about two years ago before the Jefferson Democratic club of Brooklyn to that made at Elmira last year. Mr. Bonner of Montana, who is a strong free silver man, says the New York senator's speech ranges him on the side of the free coinage advocates.

ONE VIEW OF THE VOTE.

Ex-Congressman Burleigh of this State thus expressed his opinion upon the vote in the senate: "Why, the vote simply means that wily John Sherman is not going to permit a Democratic senator, and a recent one at that, to come in and dictate legislation. The idea is preposterous. Hill is a new member, and those old foxes will not permit him to enter at the eleventh hour and carry things before him. His defeat in the motion means that the Republicans intend to leave the silver question to Mr. Cleveland. They think the senate will be Democratic, and the burden of legislation should fall upon that party. Does any one pretend to say that Senator Platt of Connecticut, Felton of California, Stockbridge of Michigan and Cullom of Illinois, who voted against Senator Hill's motion, are for free coinage? Not much. They played a diplomatic game to throw the whole matter over until next session so the Democrats will have the resposibility. That vote was not a test at all on the silver question, but a vote to postpone, and show Senator Hill that the old senators resent any attempt to legislate over their heads."

NO NEW DECISIONS.

No progress has been made since your correspondent informed you two weeks ago that two members of the cabinet have been chosen. Mr. Bayard is the only probable addition to the list, and even this is not certain, although the matter depends largely upon himself and will probably be decided favorably. The president-elect has secured such a large stock of knowledge of people in general, in addition to what he had, that, without interruptions, it will probably be decided in a short time who all the remaining members of his official family will be.

As your correspondent has intimated from time to time he has given more attention to the issues that must be met soon after his inauguration than to the men who will help him to do the work. The silver question has been a source of trouble, and the difficulty in getting anything like positive action from congress has not tended to make the path of the president-elect less thorny. Now, as at all times, Mr. Cleveland insists that all mail intended for him shall be addressed to his office here, and not to Lakewood, and those who wish to correspond with him might as well recognize that fact, because their letters, to whatever place addressed, will come here for consideration before they are sent to Lakewood.

READY FOR TRIAL.

The New Monster Engine at the Altoona Shops.

ALTOONA, PA., Feb. 8.—The Pennsylvania Railroad Company has finished its monster new engine at the shops in this city, and railroad men all over the country are making eager inquiries as to when the trial run will be made. The new machine is in the nature of an experiment, the main point being the carrying out of the enlarged driving wheel idea coupled with great weight. The drivers are seven feet in diameter, of the four-coupled style, and each pair carries a weight of 20 tons. The four bogie-wheels are 42 inches in diameter, and carry 25 tons.

The engine alone weighs 145,000 pounds, the tender 69,440, and the combined weight when coupled up in ordinary service shape is 96 tons. It is a compound pattern engine; diameter of the left-hand high-pressure cylinder 19½ inches, and the low pressure cylinder 31 inches. The stroke is 28, and the working pressure of the boiler is 200 pounds to the square inch. The boiler itself is 27 feet long, 5 feet diameter, with a fire-box 9 feet long and 3 feet 4 inches wide on the inside. The bottom of this immense boiler is 6½ feet from the rails, so a tall man could walk under it without stooping. Coal consumption considered, it is expected that the new type will prove the desirable one for fast train service.

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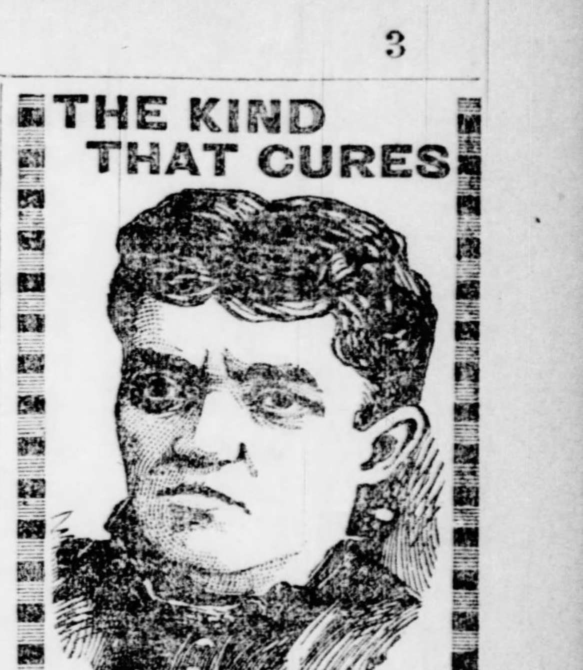

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SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1893.

Readers will confer a favor by sending us the addresses of persons or associations who might be interested in examining a sample copy of The Weekly Post.

LABOR ARBITRATION.

A bill has been introduced in the house, by Representative Losch of Schuylkill county, on the subject of labor arbitration, which follows the lines laid down in recent Australian laws on the subject, to which attention has been frequently called in these columns as affording a reasonable prospect of the abatement and eventual stoppage of the conflicts between labor and capital with such terrible results as we have seen at Homestead. The Losch bill provides that in case of such disputes, *either side* to the controversy may apply to the courts for the appointment of arbitrators. Arbitrators representing both interests are named, who will hear both sides, and have power to compel the attendance of witnesses. The decision is not made binding, as that passes the power of the legislature; it cannot compel the payment or the acceptance of any rate of wages, or that employers must hire certain men, or that the men must work for certain employers. But the investigation will bring out the facts through an impartial and well-informed tribunal, and then public opinion must play its part in compelling the acceptance of the award. This is about as far as compulsory arbitration can go, although Governor Altgeld of Illinois, in urging this plan on the legislature of that State, advised that if the award was rejected by employers they should be required to pay all the expenses of the peace officers or troops called out to protect their property, and in case of rejection by the workmen, that the fullest protection should be given by the State to the works and the employment of any persons the operators could hire.

We hope that the legislature will take this bill into serious consideration. The application of the methods of settlement it provides for, in June or July last, we believe would have prevented the lawless proceedings at Homestead, and the long and dreary sequel not yet ended. The idea that such disputes are merely to be considered the differences between private parties, with which the State has nothing to do, is an absurdity. It has a duty in the way of prevention. Certainly an outbreak that calls to the field the entire military force of the State, costs to State, county and individuals millions of dollars, resulted in a fearful loss of life and a great inheritance of strife and bitterness, properly comes within the proper jurisdiction of the law-making power in the way of remedial or preventive legislation.

The Australians are a progressive people, not much hampered by old traditions. They have given the American States a vast improvement on their electoral methods, in the secret ballot. Why should we not adopt or at least try the plan that has worked so well there for the settlement of labor disputes by some other methods than brute force or starvation? There is a power in public acceptance of fair terms of settlement by both the parties in interest. If it does not we will be no worse off than we are now.

PLANS OF TARIFF REVISION.

We presented some days ago the plans of tariff reform and revision suggested in magazine articles by Congressman Springer and David A. Wells. They both agreed that the Walker tariff of 1846 would be a desirable standard of tariff rates to reach. This would involve a reduction of the average rate of the dutiable list from 40 per cent, which was the average last year under the McKinley bill, to about 25 per cent.

Mr. Edward Atkinson, the well-known economic authority of Boston, in a letter in the Boston *Herald*, also considers how the tariff can best be revised and reduced, taking into account the increased expenditures imposed on the federal government by Republican extravagance. The serious question is, can there be adequate tariff reform with a treasury deficit threatened? Mr. Atkinson proposes that the sums required for business shall only be taken from the current revenues in part, and in this Mr. Wells agrees with him; and to meet the other part of the pension outlay treasury notes shall be issued bearing a low rate of interest and redeemable at the pleasure of the government. Secretary Foster estimates the tariff revenue next year at $189,000,000, and upon this basis Mr. Atkinson shows what can be done in the way of tariff reform. He would proceed by—

Removing the duties on animals, breadstuffs, fish, salt, potatoes, etc. This would reduce the customs revenue by about $8,000,000. Next should go the duties on crude material—wool, coal, flax, hops, ores, scrap iron, lead, stones, seeds, etc. This would further reduce the revenue by about $12,000,000. Then the duties should come off from articles partly manufactured which are used extensively in domestic industry, such as cement, chemicals, drugs, dyes, etc., and tin plates—altogether reducing the revenue some $15,000,000. Then there should be a great slaughter of duties on petty articles like agate, amber, ants' eggs, bladders, chalk, bristles and the like, which render the administration of the tariff costly and complex, and are of no particular protective consequence. With the removal of duties on works of art this would reduce the revenue by about $12,000,000. Here is a total abatement of duties of $47,000,000, leaving the customs revenue at present rates $142,000,000.

But while reducing the revenue to an average rate of about 25 per cent on goods and wares consumed, Mr. Atkinson would put on a duty of 50 per cent on fine fabrics depending on style and fancy for their sale. He estimates that the increase of revenue from this cause, drawn almost wholly from the pockets of the rich, would amount to $25,000,000, while the increase of importations from the lower duties would be compensated to our industries by the expansion of exports consequent upon the free admittance of the crude materials that enter into our manufactures. He sums up the receipts under such a reformed tariff as follows:

Receipts from internal tobacco and liquor taxes, $170,000,000; from permanent miscellaneous sources, $20,000,000; from duties on liquor and tobacco, $27,000,000; from other customs duties, $167,000,000—total $384,000,000. Aside from the sugar bounty the ordinary cost of government will be about $170,000,000; pension payments apart from arrears, $119,000,000; interest on debt, $26,500,000—total expenses, $315,500,000, leaving a surplus of $67,500,000, which can be applied to the balance of pension payments and buying up of the debt.

In this view of the situation it will hardly be necessary to issue treasury notes; but it is a good power to be held in reserve, as the operations of a new tariff bill cannot be determined with precision until it has had a practical test, and besides that the mutations of the world's business have an important effect on imports and revenues.

FOREST RESERVATIONS.

Bills have been introduced in the legislature of this State looking to the preservation of the forests at the headwaters of our rivers by an inquiry how they can be best maintained and increased. One measure provides for a forestry commission to investigate the condition of the slopes and summits of the State, the presence or absence of timber thereon, and its influence on the rivers. This is a very important subject. New York has adopted measures for the preservation of the great Adirondack woods by the purchase and creation of State reservations. But the most important work in this respect is that which has been set on foot by congress in the Rocky mountain regions at the headwaters of the Mississippi and its tributaries on the great continental divide. On the continuance of the volume of water in the great rivers having their source in the mountains depends the prosperity and to some extent the health of the millions who will in the future inhabit States stretching from the British line to the gulf.

Under the authority of congress the President has from time to time set apart six great forest areas at the headwaters of the western rivers, and others will be named as investigation suggests the importance. The aggregate area of the reserves, actual and proposed, is about 10,000 square miles, or an extent of territory equal to that of the States of New Jersey and Massachussets, or more than one-third the size of Pennsylvania. The area of the reserves actually established is 5,000 square miles. The largest reservation thus far secured is one of 1,249,000 acres east of the Yellowstone park. Only a little less is the White river reserve, in Colorado, of 1,200,000 acres. There are reserves also on the Pacific slope of the mountains, for the benefit of rivers flowing westward to the ocean.

The protection of these reservations from the timber thieves, as well as from fires and hunters, has become a question of much importance, and in the future may furnish occupation for a considerable part of the regular army, especially as it will no longer be needed for Indian service. One objection to the reservation idea is that the people living in the neighborhoods are restricted in getting wood for fuel, or else compelled to pay a high price to those who haul it from a distance for sale. To obviate this a system has been adopted for the issue of permits to cut timber for fuel purposes on non-mineral land. No permits run for a longer term than a year, and not more than half the merchantable timber on the land can be cut. Special agents of the government look after the enforcement of the law, and many civil suits for damages, as well as criminal suits, are pending against trespassers.

These forest reserves answer another interesting purpose. They are the last haunts to be found of the wild animals that once roamed unchecked in the vast territory at the headwaters of the Mississippi and its mountain tributaries from the west. The President's proclamation warning off trespassers has but little effect, and the army will be called on to perform the same service in them that a small force of troops is able to do in the Yellowstone park.

SILVER GOES OVER.

The action of the senate on Monday in refusing to take up the finance committee's bill for the repeal of the Sherman law in all probability settles the fate of the repealing bill for this session. There is a remote chance that the pending house bill, which is in the nature of a compromise, may reach the senate, and even pass that body, but to do so it will have to be in a shape satisfactory to the silver senators. The Pittsburgh *Gazette* seems to be in a rather jubilant frame of mind, because the senate has "ignored the dictation" of Mr. Cleveland by refusing to pass the repealing bill, which was pressed by Senator Hill, who is not generally supposed to be under the "dictation" of the president-elect. Mr. Cleveland has dictated nothing, but in common with the business interests of the country, he has advised that the Sherman legacy of Republican rule shall be got rid of to avert what are considered grave public dangers, and to avoid the possible necessity of an extra session of congress. We fail to see that this is a joking matter.

The Republican party is responsible for the law, the repeal of which is so strongly urged. Mr. Sherman, the great financial idol of that party, fathered it, and it passed, so that President Harrison could sign it. It is true he has repented of this action, but not so his party. The Ohio senator announced two weeks ago that if 10 or 12 Democratic senators could be got to vote for the repeal of his law, he would guarantee that there would be enough of Republican votes forthcoming to pass the repealing bill by the senate. On Monday 12 Democratic senators voted for repeal, and in addition two were paired on the same side, but Mr. Sherman was unable to corral the promised Republican senators. Not as many of them voted that way as Democrats. Of course neither Senators Cameron or Quay were recorded on this important vote, although the former was paired against repeal and Mr. Quay in favor of it. On the vote against repeal there were 22 Democrats and 17 Republicans.

Party honors seem to be about even on the question, although the Republican party must shoulder the great responsibility for the law as it stands, with all its possible dangers. Sustaining the Sherman law were votes of all the senators from the newly admitted States, ten in number, who were brought into the senate for a partisan purpose.

UGLY POLITICAL FEUDS.

The expectation that the election of Mr. Murphy to the senate from New York would be followed by an abatement of the political feuds in that State within the Democratic party does not seem to have been realized. The special dispatch in The Post of yesterday relating to this matter is confirmed from other sources. The combine that rules the Democratic organization in New York, instead of putting forth their energies against the common enemy, has declared war on the friends of Mr. Cleveland, and is driving them from all the positions they have held under the State government. A war of proscription has been entered on in this respect. To be a Cleveland man, or to have zealously advocated his nomination, is deemed sufficient cause of removal from position at Albany, no matter how insignificant the place. During Governor Hill's term the Albany *Argus*, the long recognized party organ of the State, says that "the fact that a Democrat favored the nomination of Grover Cleveland for the presidency was deemed sufficient reason for his punishment." This was borne with patience and forbearance, the *Argus* says, in the expectation that time would furnish the curative and the election of Cleveland "break the spell which a Quixotic ambition had cast over the governor of the State," meaning Mr. Hill. But it still goes on, and the Albany paper makes these vigorous comments:

Any man has a right to desire to be president, and must not be held to a strict accountability for his acts while that mania is upon him. But since the election of November, 1892, the system of proscription has been renewed in even more undemocratic fashion. The fact that an Albany man holding a position in the capitol voted for Grover Cleveland and did what he could to secure his election is now deemed sufficient cause for his removal, and to such lengths has this policy been carried that with a few and steadily dwindling number of honorable exceptions one may safely assume that an Albany employe in the capitol building voted for Harrison outright, refused to vote for Cleveland or cast himself a sullen vote for the nominees of the national Democracy, while using his tongue to do them mischief.

The legitimate inference from these disclosures is that the "combine" will not have much influence with President Cleveland when he comes to the New York appointments, which include the most important federal offices in the Union. This may result in antagonizing his nominations sent to the senate by the New York senators and other allies they can gather. In such a conflict there is no question where the active sympathies of the Democracy of the Union will be, or where the crown of victory will surely rest. If the New York combine had had its way in the late presidential canvass, Mr. Cleveland would not have been the candidate of the party, and Mr. Harrison would most likely have before him four years more in the White House, with an illimitable prospect for the extension of McKinleyism.

BEHIND THE AGE.

Mr. Clarkson of Iowa, in his bitter attack on President Harrison for the appointment of Judge Jackson to the Lamar vacancy on the supreme bench, characterizes it as a gross betrayal of public faith and party trust amounting "to an act of perfidy, little short of a moral crime." Then Mr. Clarkson invokes the terrible specter of State's rights, and blames the President for giving away the supreme court on that momentous issue to the late rebels, from which it will be seen that Clarkson is a Bourbon of the Bourbons.

The truth is that for the last 20 years the decisions of the Republican supreme court have been on the line of Democratic doctrine as to the rights of the States. Republican statesmen, when invested with the responsibilities of that exalted tribunal, do not decide questions of State rights the same loose way they talk about them in congress or on the stump, and that is one of the healthiest features of American politics and law. On the great questions relating to State and federal powers determined by the supreme court since the close of the war it is doubtful if the decisions would have been different had the court been composed entirely of jurists of Democratic antecedents. This has been shown by the action of the few Democrats on the bench. On some of the most important cases bearing on State's rights Justices Field and Lamar have agreed with the Republican justices, and have agreed with them in affirming the Democratic faith so far as it had application to the questions judicially determined.

The average Republican stumper and journalist, before the supreme court scattered the delusion (Clarkson has it yet), seemed to have an idea that the "war amendments" changed the entire structure of our government and made of it a centralized republic with all powers resident in congress. It was Republican judges who have "knocked the hind-sights" out of this folly by a series of State's rights decisions covering the last twenty years. The principle upon which these Republican judges, including such jurists as Chase, Waite, Miller, Bradley and others, composing the majority of the court, proceeded in all these decisions, which Clarkson should have had knowledge of, was clearly stated by the most eminent of them, the late Justice Miller of Iowa, in an address which he delivered before the law alumni of Michigan university in the summer of 1887. After referring to the first controversy, not long after the close of the war, known as the Louisiana slaughter-house case, Justice Miller said:

While the question of the construction of these amendments, and particularly the fourteenth, has often been before the supreme court of the United States, no attempt to overrule or disregard this elementary decision of the effect of the three new constitutional amendments upon the relations of the State governments to the federal government has been made; and it may be considered now as settled that, with the exception of the specific provisions in them for the protection of the personal rights of the citizens and people of the United States, and the necessary restrictions upon the power of the States for that purpose, with the additions to the power of the general government to enforce those provisions, no substantial change has been made. The necessity of the great powers conceded by the constitution originally to the federal government, and the equal necessity of their autonomy of the States and the power to regulate their domestic affairs, remain as the great features of our complex form of government.

The Democratic party will ask nothing more of Democratic judges, in affirming the constitutionality of their party faith as to the relations of the State and federal governments, than has been conceded and laid down as the law of the land by the Republican supreme court.

THE HOMESTEAD REPORTS.

The judiciary committees of congress are made up of the strong men of both parties, and their deliverances are generally accepted as of high authority, falling little short of that of the highest courts. The house committee seven months ago directed an investigation into the Homestead troubles by five of its members, and it was conducted with much thoroughness and an evident purpose to get at all the facts. It visited Homestead and held long sessions in Pittsburgh, hearing with patience both sides to the controversy. It had the elaborate statements of Mr. Frick and his associates, as well as the testimony of the labor leaders, including some who have since been indicted for riot, treason and murder.

The full committee of 15, by 8 votes, adopted the report prepared by Colonel Oates, the chairman of the sub-committee sent to Pittsburgh, after certain passages relative to the tariff had been eliminated. Every member of this subcommittee submitted a separate report, and in addition two members of the general committee have presented their views, making in all seven reports from a committee of 15. This is doing pretty well, and it may be assumed that the law and the facts are about exhausted.

Still the points of divergence on the really important questions involved are not so great as would be imagined from these numerous reports. It is largely a different way of putting the same thing. While all the members of the judiciary committee, whether they were at Pittsburgh and Homestead or not, denounce the employment of the Pinkertons, yet only two, Bynum of Indiana and Layton of Ohio, think the federal government has any jurisdiction in this particular matter, and they are guarded in making any claim. The majority report, which is the one that will receive greatest consideration by the public, as it was joined in by both Democrats and Republicans, criticises Mr. Frick with severity because of his arbitary ways and lack of consideration for his employes at the outset, which stood in the way of an adjustment, and therefore to a great extent makes him responsible for the trouble. Mr. Frick's refusal to give the figures of the cost of production leaves the committee no other conclusion than that the Carnegie company was not justified in the reductions of wages that preceded the lock-out. "The employment of mercenaries, or private police from other States," the committee declares, gave the workingmen no right to resist the landing of these men by force, and for such lawless acts they are liable to the courts of this State.

There is not much divergence from these conclusions in any of the reports, although some of them are more radical in denunciation than the majority report. It may be added that this report does not give a very high character to our Allegheny county sheriff, declaring he lacked that "pluck and energy which every sheriff should possess." True; but our excuse is that he is the only kind of sheriff Mr. Magee will allow the people of Allegheny county. "'Tis true 'tis pity; and pity 'tis 'tis true."

The power of the general government to provide any system of arbitration is disclaimed by the majority of the committee, but Messrs. Bynum, Layton and Broderick (the latter a Kansas Republican) think there is a resource in legislation and the courts for the adjustment of these constantly recurring contests between great combinations of capital and the labor it employs.

We believe the discussion of the questions involved by the judiciary committee, with the variety of views presented on all phases of the subject, will constitute one of the most important contributions we have had for a long time to a better understanding of the rights and duties of capital and labor. On this great question the people are slowly feeling their way to solid ground, through the mists of prejudice and the traditions of other ages.

THE RESPONSIBILITY.

The Pittsburgh *Gazette* puts the responsibility for the failure of the bill to repeal the Sherman silver law on the Democratic senators who failed "to respond to the wishes of Mr. Cleveland." Of course that is one way of putting it, but it suppresses the essential facts. Just a month ago Mr. Sherman, the author of the dangerous measure, professing great anxiety for its repeal, declared a large majority of the Republican senators were of his mind, adding:

They are ready to-day or to-morrow or at any moment to vote for such repeal. It is equally well known that not more than one-fourth or one-fifth of the Democratic senators are in favor of such repeal, and that they will resort to extreme measures to prevent it. If the Democratic party will furnish a contingent of 10 senators in support of the repeal of the silver act of 1890 it will pass the senate within 10 days.

Including pairs, the vote in the senate on Monday stood 18 Republicans for repeal of the Sherman law and 14 Democrats, while against repeal there were 26 Republicans, 23 Democrats and two Independents. Mr. Carson, the correspondent of the Philadelphia *Ledger* always reliable in his statements, says:

There is practically no difference between the two great parties on the vote. Of the 47 Republicans in the senate 26 are recorded in the negative and three are not recorded at all. The three latter are believed to be against repeal, so that it may be said two-thirds of the Republican senators are against even considering a repeal bill at the present session.

And, commenting on the vote of Monday, Mr. Carson goes on:

It shows that a large majority of Republican senators are decidedly opposed to the repeal of the existing law requiring the monthly purchase of silver, and it also shows that at the time Mr. Sherman made his declaration there were 15 Democratic senators prepared to join him in voting for repeal. Immediately following the publication of Mr. Sherman's letter of January 13 Messrs. Carlisle and McPherson informed him that at least 14 Democratic senators were favorable for repeal and would vote for it. It can no longer be held, in face of to-day's vote, that the dominant party in the senate favors repeal. The opportunity was presented this afternoon to take up the bill, and had the Republicans favored repeal to the extent alleged by Mr. Sherman one month ago Mr. Hill's motion would have prevailed.

We think this fairly settles the question of responsibility for whatever results may come from the refusal of the senate, as the *Gazette* says, "to respond to the wishes of Mr. Cleveland." And besides, there remains the greater question who is responsible for the Sherman bullion purchase law as it stands. It was passed by a congress Republican in both branches, and made a law by the approval of a Republican president.

EDITORIAL MENTION.

Grover Cleveland of New York and Adlai E. Stevenson of Illinois were yesterday declared duly elected president and vice president of the United States for the four years commencing on the 4th of March next. The opening, counting and declaration of the returns passed off without incident. Now all that remains is the ceremony of swearing in.

A poll of members of congress shows that a majority are either in favor of annexation or some sort of a protectorate over the Sandwich islands that will secure the supremacy of Uncle Sam. There is a unanimous feeling that whatever is necessary should be done to prevent other nations getting control of the islands, but that doesn't necessarily imply annexation.

Senator Quay, according to newspaper reports, is going to build a hundred thousand dollar mansion at the national capital on a forty thousand dollar lot that he has purchased. Industry has its rewards, even if senatorial work is irksome and wearing on the constitution. The senator is going to take Tom Cooper's advice and set up as a statesman, with a local habitation and a name at the capital.

President Harrison and Mr. Cleveland are in happy accord on the appointment of Judge Jackson to the Lamar vacancy on the supreme bench. Mr. Cleveland discovered the judicial qualities of the man when he appointed him circuit judge, and if Mr. Harrison had made no appointment for the vacancy Mr. Cleveland throws out an intimation that he would have selected Judge Jackson. Probably he will have the opportunity yet, as there is reported to be considerable Republican opposition to confirmation.

President Harrison gets a little testimonial in the abuse heaped on him by Clarkson of Iowa, the chairman of the Republican executive committee, for appointing Judge Jackson to the vacancy on the supreme bench. Clarkson croaks out that the President has been guilty of "a betrayal of public trust and party faith in the appointment." It was a recognition of public trust as superior to party consideration, and has received more of the intelligent praise of the country, regardless of party, than any act of Mr. Harrison's administration in connection with appointments.

Senator Brice of Ohio evidently intends to make himself solid with "the boys." In 1888 he took a trainload of Ohio newspaper men to the St. Louis national convention as his guests, and entertained them as he knows how. For the inauguration, it is stated, he will overdo this, having chartered the Metropolitan hotel at the capital, where he will entertain, free of cost, all Ohio people who call on him, regardless of race, color, politics or religion. Ohio always manages to get the cream of all that is going. Mr. Brice has a long pocketbook, and one that is being constantly replenished.

The Republicans have lost another United States senator in the West, the Nebraska legislature having yesterday elected Judge W. B. Allen, the Populist candidate. The Democrats voted for him. Judge Allen takes the place of Senator Paddock. Although not stated, it is the presumption that the new senator will act with the Democrats of the senate in the matter of organization and tariff reform. The three remaining senatorships to be decided are those from Montana, Wyoming and North Dakota. As matters stand the Democrats will be abundantly able to control the new senate when it meets on the 4th of March.

Governor Pennoyer of Oregon was elected as a Democrat, but in the last campaign supported the Populist candidate, General Weaver. The governor can't tolerate Mr. Cleveland, and in an official reply to his adjutant general, who asked permission to use the State's artillery to fire a salute in honor of Mr. Cleveland's inauguration on the coming 4th of March, writes as follows: "No permission will be given to fire a salute by State cannon over the inauguration of a Wall street plutocrat as president of the United States." We fancy Mr. Cleveland will enjoy the humor of this as well as any man in the country.

The amendments proposed by Senator Baker to the reform ballot law for the most part are judicious, but we fail to see any good reason for changing the existing mode of marking the ballots by groups and requiring the voter to make his "cross-mark" opposite the name of each candidate voted for, except presidental electors, when a mark opposite the party name will be a vote for all the electors. The plan of marking by groups, designated by party names, simplifies and facilitates the voting, and at the same time gives every opportunity needed to the independent voter. There does not appear to be any necessity of a change in this respect. The change made in the "disability" section is, of course, one that was demanded, as the section as it now stands nullifies the essential features of the reform law in the matter of secrecy.

Cabinet-making, so far as the public is informed, and that doesn't cover everything, is slow work. The last "reliable" report is that Congressman Hillary A. Herbert of Alabama will be secretary of the navy. He was a badly wounded Confederate colonel; entered congress soon after the war, and has served continuously since the extra session of the fall of 1877. For most of the time Mr. Herbert has been at the head of the committee on naval affairs, and is considered an authority on naval matters. There seems to be trouble about cabinet appointments, growing out of the fact that the cost of doing the social honors incident to the position, and which, very wrongfully, have become part of the unwritten law, far exceed the salary. In proportion cabinet officers are not as well paid as congressmen, as the latter can carry on professional or other business engagements, while the secretaries are denied that privilege. The salary of the cabinet officials is $8,000 a year and no perquisites. This is below the emoluments received by city and county officials in many parts of the Union. It doesn't seem right that a poor man should be precluded from accepting such an honorable position under the government.

Two of the Homestead murder cases have resulted in verdicts of not guilty, and they are believed to have been the strongest cases that the commonwealth has on its list. Nor was there any delay or hesitation in the juries reaching their decision. They were ably prosecuted, and in the Clifford case the charge of the court, on all law points and in excluding evidence, was strongly against the accused. A verdict of murder in the first degree was improbable, but in this case a verdict of murder in the second degree was expected, and would have been a logical sequence of the court's rulings and charge. It is all very well to talk of the jurors excluding from their minds all suggestions not given them in court, but in such cases as these, that have been debated in every house in the county for months, it is simply impossible. There is an impalpable public opinion that penetrates everywhere, and it can no more be barred out than the free air of heaven. In fact this is what is meant in the declaration of the bill of rights, that the accused shall be tried by a jury of the vicinage. For any useful purpose that can be promoted, the remaining murder and treason trials growing out of the Homestead conflicts might as well be dispensed with.

MORGAN'S ANNEXATION BILL.

Exactly Meets the Views of the Island Delegates.

Washington, Feb. 8.—Yesterday Mr. Morgan, the leading Democratic member of the senate committee on foreign relations, held a short conference with Secretary of State Foster, and a bill introduced by Mr. Morgan to-day is the probable outcome of that conference. Mr. Morgan is an enthusiastic annexationist, and in his measure he provides not only for Hawaii but for any similar condition that may arise in the future. The full text of the bill follows:

"That whenever the United States shall acquire dominion over any foreign country or place, by treaty or annexation or otherwise, the President of the United States, with the advice and consent of the senate, may appoint a governor for the same, and a legislative council, to consist of any number of persons, not less than 5 nor more than 25, whose acts shall be subject to revision or repeal by congress; and unless the treaty of annexation or cession shall otherwise provide, said governor and council shall constitute and conduct all provisional government for such country or place until congress shall otherwise provide by law."

Mr. Wilder, one of the Hawaiian commissioners, was seen by a reporter while engaged in reading a copy of the bill. He said that of course he knew nothing of the intention of Senator Morgan to propose such a measure, nor of the views of the administration upon the subject, but it was exactly what the commissioners desired for the islands in case annexation were decided upon.

"We must have something of the kind," he continued, "for the present at least. There must be some provision made by which the native population will be prevented from taking hold of affairs and returning to the condition which obtained before the revolution."

Lost at Sea.

Corunna, Feb. 8.—The British steamer Trinacria, plying between the Clyde and Spanish Mediterranean ports, has been lost off Cape Villano near Punta Del Boy. Only two of the crew were saved and 37 drowned.

BOSSISM IN BLAIR COUNTY.

Ring Rule Causing Trouble in a Mountain Town.

Hollidaysburg, Pa., Feb. 8.—The citizens of Blair county are trying to do on a small scale what the people of Pittsburgh are said to be trying to do on a very large scale, in the matter of busting an alleged "ring" of office-holders. A long protest, setting forth many alleged sins of omission and commission on the part of the Blair county directors of the poor, was filed with the county auditors to-day. Among the charges made are accusations of having authorized the erection of unnecessary county buildings at extravagant and unnecessary outlays of the public money; of letting private contracts for the furnishing and heating of the new almshouse without advertising as required by law, and the furnishing of goods and materials to the almshouse by individual contractors, who were at the same time members of the board. It is claimed that the irregularities involved an expense to the county of over $29,000.

DUSTING HIS LAW OFFICE.

Secretary Noble Will Be Glad to Return to St. Louis.

Secretary John W. Noble of the department of the interior passed through this city last evening enroute to Washington over the Pennsylvania system. He was met on the platform of the Union station, and said his trip to St. Louis was entirely private. "I went merely to arrange my law office there, which I will open again at the close of the administration," said he. "I will at that time return to St. Louis with my family, and I can say I will be very glad to get back."

"How about the Two Strike Indian trouble?"

"I think there will be no more trouble out there. Agent Brown has managed things very well. I always thought he was a good agent. There is nothing else which is going on to bother me at all, and I have nothing to worry about."

"Do you think President Harrison will return to Indianapolis at the close of his term?"

"I have no idea of the president's future intentions."

MINERS INDEPENDENT.

They Deny Their Meeting Was Controlled by Railroad Men.

Several days ago an item was published in The Post which stated that the coal operators claimed that the meeting of the striking miners at Monongahela City was largely conducted under the guidance of railroad men, and that one coal man said several mines had no delegates at the convention; also that the strike would come to a close in a few days by the miners accepting the reduced rate wages. This caused a good deal of comment among the miners, and yesterday a letter was received at The Post from one of the striking miners making a vigorous denial of the item as published. The miner said: "At the conference to which you refer there was only one railroad representative present, and he had no voice in the proceedings, and your statement is an injustice to the miners."

GOLDEN GATE SPECIAL.

First of the Season Passes Through on the Trip Westward.

Five elegant Pullman cars, making a magnificent train, formed the Pennsylvania railroad Golden Gate special which pulled into the Union station at 9 o'clock last night from New York. The train was boarded here by Mrs. Richard Thomas and Mrs. A. G. Mason of East Liverpool, who will make the Western tour. In the party, as formed at New York, and which made up the train, were 57 persons, not making up the limit of 75 passengers which the special will accommodate. The train is the first of the four which will be run during the present tourist season. It pulled out of the Union station over the Panhandle at 9:30 o'clock. It costs $400 to make the trip.

CHINESE PHARMACY.

A Healthy Prescription For a New Castle Chinaman.

New Castle, Pa., Feb. 8.—Hop Lee, a Chinese laundryman, doing business in this city, has been ill for several days, and this morning he received from a New York Chinese doctor a package of medicine for his peculiar ailment, which is supposed to be, that he is possessed by a devil. Several physicians have visited the sick man to see his remedy, which came in a box 4x6 inches. It consists of bugs, bees, roots, thorns, creepers, dried snake-skin, horned toads, leaves, flies, pebbles and other articles in infinite variety. A huge white sheet of paper, covered closely with Chinese writing, which the sick man says is specific directions for the use of the medicine, came with the box.

Wanted to Die Badly.

A woman named Belford living on Main street, Sharpsburg, tried to commit suicide Tuesday evening by jumping into the river, which, swollen to unusual proportions, had crept into her back yard. In a fit of anger she rushed out of the house and plunged into the icy water. Her husband, John Belford, followed her and rescued her from a possible watery grave.

Foraker Engineering a Scheme.

Columbus, O., Feb. 8.—[Special.]—Ex-Governor Foraker appeared before the Cincinnati delegation to-night urging the passage of the Graft bill, giving consolidated street railways a virtual monopoly. The newspapers of Cincinnati unanimously denounce it as a scheme, and a large delegation of prominent citizens were here to oppose it. Foraker alone made a vigorous speech in support of the bill.

Allen Is With the Democrats.

Lincoln, Neb., Feb. 8.—Judge Allen, yesterday elected United States senator, to-day intimated that he would vote with the Democrats in the next senate.

Looks Like Consolidation.

Chicago, Feb. 8.—At a meeting of the National Linseed Company here to-day, it was developed that the negotiations for a consolidation with the National Lead Company are progressing favorably.

Washington's New Glassworks.

Washington, Pa., Feb. 8.—Seventy-five skilled glassworkers have arrived here and will go to work at once in the Duncan-Miller glassworks just completed. One hundred more men will arrive next Saturday. Glass making will be fairly started to-morrow.

Had Too Many Wives.

Parkersburg, W. Va., Feb. 8.—French Wiant, formerly a clerk in the employ of the Carnegie Company at the Homestead mills, pleaded guilty to an indictment for bigamy in the Gilmore county court yesterday.

They Had an Easy Job.

Ironton, O., Feb. 8.—Two crooks struck this town yesterday and worked the bogus check racket on 10 of the leading merchants of this place for an aggregate of more than $200.

More cases of sick headache, biliousness, constipation, can be cured in less time, with less medicine, and for less money, by using Carter's Little Liver Pills than by any other means.

STATE PRINTING INQUIRY

Investigation of the Charges Against Meyers Begun.

SUPERINTENDENT GRIER TESTIFIES

Great Delay and Shortage in Furnishing Reports.

TOO MUCH PRIVATE WORK IN THE OFFICE

Special to the Pittsburgh Post.

Harrisburg, Feb. 8.—The joint committee to investigate the charges brought by Governor Pattison against E. K. Meyers, printer for the State, finally began work this evening, and held a hearing which lasted until nearly 11 o'clock. Attorney General Hensel, who was present, said he was willing to remain until after midnight, but the testimony evidently wearied those committeemen opposed to the governor, and they finally secured an adjournment to meet on Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday evenings of next week.

Mr. Meyers was not present, but was represented by Attorney Gilbert and the foreman of his printing establishment, Mr. Elder.

Attorney General Hensel opened the hearing by repeating the allegations against Mr. Meyers. They are delay, overcharging and poor quality of work. Superintendent of Public Printing Grier was then sworn. He produced a report from the manager of the Meyers establishment showing in several cases a delay of several months in finishing work. Much of this delay was in the bindery department. The memorial of Gettysburg, the printing of which was commenced before the beginning of Grier's present term of office, was not yet finished. At this point Attorney Gilbert and Mr. Hensel wrangled over the average number of certain reports that should have been furnished by Meyers daily. It was learned from Mr. Grier that from April 1, 1892, to January 1, 1893 there should have been furnished 707 copies but only 479 were prepared, a daily shortage of 228 volumes. The bindery was not large enough for State work alone, but Meyers also took private work. The manager of the printing establishment forbade Mr. Grier entering the bindery, which he had really a right to do. Private printing was also done in the establishment.

Mr. Grier was cross-examined by Attorney Gilbert, who questioned the witness about his place of residence, and the distinction between a private and official place of residence. Mr. Grier said there was more delay during his second term than ever before. He here defined his duties, and placed part of the blame for delay on the various state departments for not sending printing through him instead of sending it direct. Mr. Myers's attorney then directed his efforts to making the witness say that the printer was merely a contractor, and that Grier was equally responsible for all delay, by reason of frequent absence from Harrisburg, and Gilbert, Hensel and Grier became involved in a dispute about the latter's answers. Grier again testified that he was kept out of various parts of the printing establishment, and that he was interfered with in many ways in the performance of his duties.

After Mr. Grier left the stand Insurance Commissioner Luper was sworn and testified to much delay in receiving his reports. At the conclusion of this testimony the hearing adjourned.

LOOSE METHODS.

How the Panama Funds Were Distributed by Seligman & Co.

Washington, Feb. 8.—Mr. Colne, former secretary of the American committee, appeared before the Panama investigating committee to-day and delivered to chairman Fellows a copy or record book he had kept of disbursements of the American committee for the Panama Canal Company. Spot cash was paid on all purchases of locomotives, merchandise and other articles. The bills for them were among the things in possession of Mr. Boyard. No ledger account was kept with Seligman & Co., that firm certifying simply that so much money was to their credit. Mr. Boyard had the account book, the check-book with Seligman & Co., and the original receipted bills. The payment to Colonel Ingersoll was not in the book. It was found Mr. Thompson had drawn about $100 a day, which was charged to "petty cash." It was decided to subpena Mr. Boyard and the representatives of the Pacific Mail Company.

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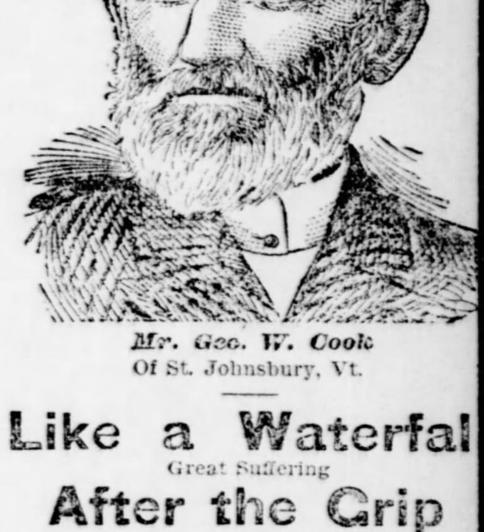

Mr. Geo. W. Cook
Of St. Johnsbury, Vt.

Like a Waterfall

Great Suffering

After the Grip

Tremendous Roaring in the Head—Pain in the Stomach.

"To C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.:

"Two years ago I had a severe attack of the Grip, which left me in a terribly weak and debilitated condition. Last winter I had another attack and was again very badly off, my health nearly wrecked. My appetite was all gone, I had no strength, felt **tired all the time**, had disagreeable roaring noises in my head, like a waterfall. I also had severe headaches and

Severe Sinking Pains

in my stomach. I took medicines without benefit, until, having heard so much about Hood's Sarsaparilla, I concluded to try it, and the result is very gratifying. All the disagreeable effects of the Grip are gone, I am free from pains and aches, and believe

Hood's Sarsaparilla

is surely curing my catarrh. I recommend it to all." Geo. W. Cook, St. Johnsbury, Vt.

HOOD'S PILLS cure Nausea, Sick Headache, Indigestion, Biliousness. Sold by all druggists.

CRUEL SLANDERS.

Many Circulated About the Relations of the Whitneys and Clevelands.

THE TALES ENTIRELY UNTRUE.

Caustic Comment on Senator Hill's Great Speech.

SENATOR ALDRICH'S SORROW.

Special to The Pittsburgh Post.

New York, Feb. 8.—Cruel reports have been circulated during the past few weeks about the relations between President-elect Cleveland and his old time secretary of the navy, Mr. Whitney. Whispers of these have been sent out from time to time since the close of the late presidential canvass. All kinds of excuses have been given for them. Only a few days ago it was reported that Mr. Whitney's failure to meet Mr. Cleveland at his office was due to some new disagreement, that their relations were so strained that Colonel Lamont had been able with difficulty to restore confidence between them, and that Mr. Whitney had made appointments with Mr. Cleveland at Lakewood which he had afterward failed or refused to keep.

Those who have put forth the cruel reports ought now to be satisfied. The condition of Mrs. Whitney's health, which has been delicate for the last three years, has been carefully concealed, not only by her family, but even by herself. When Mr. Whitney went to Chicago last June to manage the Cleveland canvass at the convention her health was in such a delicate state that it was only by a most heroic sacrifice that her husband could leave her.

The same thing is true of Mr. Whitney's participation in the canvass. All of his work was done under the most discouraging circumstances. Since his return from Europe on a flying trip, which he made to accompany his wife and daughter there, he has very seldom gone to his office for the transaction of business, and since the return of Mrs. Whitney herself in June the many boards of directors with which he is connected have held their meetings at his house and never at his office. He has steadily refused to leave his house for business or any other purpose, except when absolutely compelled to do so.

THEIR CORDIAL RELATIONS.

It ought not to be necessary to say that the relations of the Clevelands and the Whitneys have always been not only cordial, but close. The president-elect has known all along of the delicate condition of Mrs. Whitney's health, and he and Mrs. Cleveland have visited her from time to time. Not only is this true, but Mr. Cleveland has consulted Mr. Whitney on every detail of the cabinet so far as the latter's attendance at the bedside of his wife would permit. Besides, it is one of the open secrets of inner political circles that Mr. Whitney was compelled by his domestic circumstances to decline the further honors cordially tendered him by the president-elect.

While all these things are true, Mr. Whitney has in no sense aspired to be a Warwick, but has at all times been the trusted friend and confidant of his old chief, and has used all his influence to assist him in choosing the best men to be found anywhere for his cabinet. None knows better than Mr. Whitney the kind of men needed in a Cleveland cabinet. His own experience with the president-elect since the election of 1888 has probably served him quite as well in this respect as did his four years of close official association with him. It is to be hoped that no more insinuations will be sent out by even the most reckless correspondent, and that the most sensational paper will hereafter avoid the publication of such manifest and transparent falsehoods.

ANOTHER BOAST FOR HILL.

Smith M. Weed of Plattsburg, who was in the city this morning, is of course everywhere known, not only as a Democrat high in the councils of his party, but as the firm friend of the president-elect from the beginning of his career as well as now. Mr. Weed took no open part in the anti-snapper movement, and yet there was never any reason for any man to be ignorant of his position and sympathies. He had this to say to-day about Senator Hill's silver speech in the senate on Monday:

"It was simply an unadulterated example of Mr. Hill's 'peanut politics.' I confess that I have not read his speech. It was not a vote for free coinage, but simply a rebuke to a politician of the 'peanut' order who has not remained away from his political machine in this State long enough to warm his seat in the senate. Since his election I do not believe he has been in the senate continuously a week, but has occupied his time attending to machine politics in this State. Naturally, the old senators would not submit to a peanut politician's attempt to jump in and dictate. Hence the promptness with which he was sat upon by a rousing vote against his motion. I do not believe that Hill and his ringmasters in this State can hurt the president or his administration. The people in this State are with Mr. Cleveland, and they were with him on election day. Whatever Hill and his henchmen might attempt against the Democratic president would be futile. The people have smashed the machine and they will sustain Mr. Cleveland. In my opinion Hill and Murphy were two of the most surprised men in the country the morning after the election."

ALDRICH'S LOST OPPORTUNITY.

Senator Aldrich of Rhode Island said this morning that he regretted his absence from the senate on Monday when Senator Hill's motion to take up the silver purchase act was voted upon. He expressed himself as very strongly in favor of the policy represented by it, and said: "I do not know whether I shall have a chance again to vote for the repeal of the Sherman silver act during the present session or not, but I certainly hope so. The time left for doing this work during the present session is very short, but I do not hesitate to say that, as short as it is, I should like to see the Sherman silver act repealed."

AT WORK IN THE WOODS.

What Mr. Cleveland Is Doing About Offices and Policies.

Special to The Pittsburgh Post.

New York, Feb. 8.—Mr. Cleveland has closed his political work, so far as New York city is concerned at present, and has betaken himself to Lakewood to finish it as quickly as he can. Altogether, he has been very well during the winter, suffering less than usual from the gouty difficulty that afflicts him sometimes. Whether at his office or at his house the president-elect has given almost the whole of his time to visitors with political purposes or information, or keeping up with the correspondence that came to him.

Few men have thought it wise or necessary to come here for the purpose of presenting a claim to a place in the cabinet. Indeed, the pressure for these places has been far less than might have been expected, and indications are not wanting that the president-elect is far more likely to have difficulty in filling up his cabinet with material considered available than he is to have an unusually large number of names pushed upon him. In truth, most of the names thus far considered for cabinet places have been thought out by the President himself or by some of his close personal and political friends. It was early recognized that nobody else has quite so full a knowledge of the country and its politicians as has Mr. Cleveland himself. As a result he has been left pretty well to himself so far as anything like the usual vulgar pushing for place is concerned.

The president-elect has stuck very closely to his declared purpose not to consider offices of lower grade than those of his cabinet advisers, and it may safely be asserted that he has not thought at all seriously even of the important federal offices in New York and Brooklyn, which must be filled soon after his inauguration. He has preferred to leave these things until he had secured the full advice of his cabinet, the choosing of which has thus far been a tedious piece of work. It has so happened that some of the men that he particularly wanted to consider could not accept appointment. Among these were Mr. Whitney, his former secretary of the navy, and Mr. Dickinson, his old postmaster general, two men who have, perhaps, been as close to him as any during the past four years.

Mr. Cleveland's retirement to Lakewood is not done for the sole purpose of getting away from the great mass of people who want to see him for no other purpose than to pay him their respects. It is his purpose to seclude himself not only from these but even from a good many people upon whom he has heretofore relied. He finds now that with only four weeks remaining he is compelled to settle for himself most of the questions remaining for decision. It is he who must fill the remaining places in his cabinet.

HARRISON DISGUSTED.

Judge Jackson's Name May Be Withdrawn and Dolph Nominated.

Special to The Pittsburgh Post.

Washington, Feb. 8.—An intimation has been given to some of the Democrats who are opposing the confirmation of Judge Jackson that if no action is taken on the nomination by the first of next week, the name of Judge Jackson will be withdrawn and that of a Republican, probably that of some one now in the senate, substituted for it. Mr. Harrison was led to send in the name of Jackson because some of the anti-administration Republicans threatened to oppose anyone named, and he had some assurances that he could depend upon Democrats to vote for the confirmation of Jackson. Now that he finds both Democratic and Republican opposition to Jackson, Mr. Harrison is somewhat disappointed and disgusted. The influence of the entire supreme court is being exercised in favor of Jackson, and those Democrats in the senate who are supposed to be closest to Mr. Cleveland are favorable to his confirmation. Gorman is working actively for it. For the withdrawal of Judge Jackson's name under the circumstances Mr. Harrison has the example of President Filmore, who withdrew the name of Badger when there was delay in acting on the nomination, and substituted that of Micou. It is said that if Jackson is withdrawn Senator Dolph may be nominated. Judge Randolph of Tennessee and ex-Senator Spooner are also mentioned. If there is no confirmation at this session it is said that Mr. Cleveland will send in the name of Senator White of Louisiana, who is popular in the senate and with the supreme court. The members of the court want White if Jackson is not confirmed.

GRAY AND WILSON.

A Growing Belief That They Are to Enter the Cabinet.

Special to The Pittsburgh Post.

Washington, Feb. 8.—The belief that Senator Gray and Congressman W. L. Wilson are likely to go into the cabinet was strengthened by to-day's developments here. Don M. Dickinson, who is in town, again spent the day at the capitol in consultation with these gentlemen and with Senator Carlisle and Hoke Smith, the Georgia lawyer, who is also regarded as a cabinet probability. They were likewise a party to the consultations. Late in the day Senators Carlisle and Gray spent a couple of hours together in the former's private room in the capitol. It is believed that Gray is still unwilling to give up his place in the senate for a seat at the cabinet table, and that Dickinson and Carlisle are endeavoring to convince him that his duty to the party requires him to make what he is understood to regard as a sacrifice. None of these gentlemen will consent to talk about the subject of their discussions, but all the political wiseacres look on it as settled that they are engaged at cabinet making.

An intimate friend of Senator Gray said that it might be set down as settled that there was nothing in the talk of his going into the cabinet. The senator's friends and supporters in Delaware did not think it would be wise or right for him to leave the senate for a temporary place in the cabinet. They wished him to retain the seat in the senate, to which he had been elected, and where they felt he could be of more use to his State and to the party than as one of Mr. Cleveland's official advisers.

A LOSS TO THE READING.

Drexel & Co. Are Now Backing the Pennsylvania Railroad.

Philadelphia, Feb. 8.—The *Evening Telegraph* says it is announced that Drexel & Co., the bankers, are no longer backing the Reading railroad, but are supporting the Pennsylvania railroad. The firm is said to have offered to exchange for the $750,000 6 per cent bonds of the Western Pennsylvania railroad, maturing in April, new mortgage fours of the same road, taking the sizes at par and accrued interests to April 1, and charging 101 and accrued interest for the fours. The Western Pennsylvania is a leased line of the Pennsylvania system. Drexel & Co. have been considered the financial backers of the Reading for years, and have been intimately related with this railroad and assisted it in several large undertakings.

Wealthy Philadelphian Missing.

Philadelphia, Feb. 8.—Wm. Betting, 63 years old, a retired merchant with a fortune of about $75,000, who lived at No. 1914 North Fourth street, went for a walk on Saturday and has not been heard of since. Detectives have searched the entire city in vain. The missing man is six feet in height, has gray hair and a gray beard.

These Want Peace.

Chicago, Feb. 8.—A meeting of railway employes was held here to-day to perfect an organization and devise some manner of settling disputes between the companies and the men which will do away with strikes. A council composed of representatives from every branch of the railway service is to be formed.

Buckingham's Dye for the whiskers is a popular preparation in one bottle, and colors evenly a brown or black. Any person can easily apply it at home.

SNAKE IN THE BILL.

State Senate Debates on the Electric Franchise Combine Measure.

MR. GREEN TALKS AGAINST TIME.

Wertheimer Presents a Bill to Let Convicts Keep Saloons.

OTHER MEASURES GOOD AND BAD.

Special to The Pittsburgh Post.

Harrisburg, Feb. 8.—In the senate this morning Senator Flinn of Allegheny celebrated his return to his desk by getting his two bridge bills favorably reported.

The big debate of this branch to-day was on the bill of Senator McCarrell of Dauphin, providing for the leasing of street railway franchises by consent of the local authorities. The bill empowers electric power companies to lease or absorb electric railways. One of the peculiar features connected with the bill was that all the minute men of the senate were for it. It was assailed by Senator McDonald of Scranton, who said it was drawn in the interest of monopolies who aimed to consolidate and syndicate the railway franchises in the populous cities. Senator Ross declared that it was unconstitutional as affecting the section of the organic law prohibiting one railroad from absorbing a parallel line. He said he desired to ascertain if any electric railway having a trackage of 12 miles or more does not come under the provisions of the term railroads expressed in the constitution. A motion to postpone the bill was defeated, disclosing the fact that the senate had been set up for the bill. Senator Green of Berks talked the bill out until the hour of adjournment. Senator McCarrell afterward boasted that he had votes in his jacket to pass the bill if a vote should have been reached.

In the house the Allegheny members introduced several new bills. Mr. Kearns by request introduced the Kirk road bill regulating public highways outside of cities and boroughs. In this connection it may be well to say that Mr. Kearns did not introduce the bill authorizing the citizens of Tarentum to vote for or against local option, as was printed in a Pittsburgh afternoon paper the other day. Mr. Marshall introduced it.

The bill introduced to-day by Mr. Anderson of Washington for the purpose of selecting a site and erecting a building thereon for the confinement of the criminal insane of the western part of the State carries with it an appropriation of about $200,000.

Among other bills introduced in the senate were the following:

Mr. Neeb of Allegheny, providing for the punishment of persons procuring publication of false statements.

Mr. Flinn, Allegheny, authorizing companies incorporated in other States to manufacture acids and other chemicals to do business in Pennsylvania.

Mr. Landis of Lancaster, making it a misdemeanor to give and take money for voting at elections and primaries.

Mr. McCreary of Erie, extending the jurisdiction of courts in cases of divorce and repealing the divorce act of 1891.

Mr. Porter, Philadelphia, for the creation of a State board of examiners and licensers.

These bills passed finally:

To extend limitations of actions to a right to mine iron ore on lands where it has not been exercised for 20 years.

To prevent the delay of the settlement of decedents' estates prevailing under existing laws.

Providing that road commissioners, road and bridge viewers and surveyors who run township lines and divide boroughs be paid by the proper county, or by petitioners, as the court shall by order direct.

Mr. Neeb's bill to repeal the act of 1857, which imposes a special fine of $25 for each violation of the Sunday law of 1794, was reached on final passage. Its author made a speech in support of the repealing bill, in which he stated that the main reason for the introduction of the measure was to get rid of the fine which was given to informers, who had been guilty of many outrages. A number of senators were in doubt as to the real significance of the bill, and in order that a proper examination of its contents might be made he had action postponed.

In the house these bills were introduced:

Mr. Fow of Philadelphia, grading the liquor licenses to be paid in cities of the first and second classes as follows: For sales of $20,000 or over $1,500, between $10,000 and $20,000, $1,000, and under $10,000, $500.

Mr. Wertheimer of Allegheny, amending the Brooks high license law by allowing liquor license to be issued to persons convicted of felony. Also, authorizing distillers of spirituous and vinous liquors to sell them, if of their own manufacture, in packages not less than 20 gallons without being required to take out a license as required by present laws.

Mr. Stewart of Allegheny, to provide for the appointment of a fire marshal for Allegheny; to extend the term of office and increase the salary of the fire marshal; to amend an act relating to boroughs, defining the subjects of taxation for borough purposes; defining and describing penalties for disorderly conduct and conferring jurisdiction upon justices of the peace, aldermen and magistrates for the punishment thereof by summary conviction, and providing for appeals to the court of quarter sessions of the proper county in such cases.

CUT OUT FOR TO-DAY.

Important Measure to Be Reported in Senate and House.

Special to The Pittsburgh Post.

Harrisburg, Feb. 8.—Senator P. Gray Meek of Center county will to-morrow introduce the Democratic legislative and judicial apportionment bill. The senator refuses to make known the provisions of the measure in advance, but one member who has seen it says it is an eminently fair measure, free from any shoestring districts. A Democratic senator who also saw the measure says there is not much change in the senatorial, some little alteration in judicial and practically none in legislative districts. He and others expect the bill to pass, as there is really nothing in it to contest.

The senate committee on railroads will report favorably in the morning Senator Penrose's bill authorizing railroads to increase or decrease the par value of their capital stock, and the senate committee on agriculture will report favorably Senator Logan's bill compelling railroads to fence their tracks in country districts.

The house committee on vice and immorality will favorably report the bill giving to people in cities and countries a right to vote every three years on the local option question, and also a bill to prevent minors under 16 years of age from gambling and from pawning any article and to prohibit the selling of tobacco in any form to such minors; also a bill to prohibit the of selling of cigarettes and cigarette paper to minors under 16 years of age.

The insurance and corporation committees of the house held a joint session to-night to discuss bills relating to insurance and beneficial orders. The Miller bill was amended so as not to apply to fraternal societies and the Boyer bill was amended so as not to apply to beneficial orders. Both bills will be favorably reported as amended in the morning.

TROOPS GOING TO WASHINGTON.

How the Regiments of the National Guard Will Travel.

Special to The Pittsburgh Post.

Harrisburg, Feb. 8.—Adjutant General Greenland has completed the general arrangements for the transportation of the State troops to the inauguration of Mr. Cleveland. Details such as the date of departure, train time, etc., are now in process of arrangement. According to the general's plan, the Fourth and Ninth regiments will go over the Reading road to Philadelphia, where they will take the Baltimore & Ohio for Washington. The Eighth, Twelfth and Thirteenth regiments and the governor's troop will go from Harrisburg over the Northern Central via Baltimore. The Sixteenth regiment will assemble at Harrisburg, whence they will go to Washington. The Fifth, Eighteenth and Sixteenth regiments and the Sheridan troop will come to Harrisburg and leave for the national capitol together. The Fourteenth and Fifteenth regiments will leave Pittsburgh over the Baltimore & Ohio. No definite arrangements for the quartering of the troops have yet been made, but General Greenland expects to have them settled shortly.

FOR SUNDAY CLOSING.

Quay's Moral Legislature Favors a Six Days' World's Fair.

Specials to The Pittsburgh Post.

Harrisburg, Feb. 8.—This evening's session of the senate to consider the resolution memorializing congress to vote against the repeal of the world's fair Sunday closing law was short, and therein was seen the first fruit of Senator Quay's visit. His opinion on the Sunday closing of the fair is well known, and it was no surprise that the senate to-night discharged the committee having the resolution in charge and took matters to itself, passing the resolution against the repeal of the law by a vote of 28 to 8 nays, with 14 absent or not voting. There was no discussion.

New Fish and Game Law.

Harrisburg, Feb. 8.—[Special.]—The fish and game committees of both houses will hold a joint meeting shortly and consider all the game and fish preservation bills now before both bodies. They will take the most suitable measure of the lot, and by amending it with the best portions of the others, will form a practically new bill, which will be favorably reported to both house and senate.

EULOGIES OF JAS. G. BLAINE.

Speeches and Resolutions in the Legislature.

Special to The Pittsburgh Post.

Harrisburg, Feb. 8.—The house and the senate met this evening at 8 o'clock to pass resolutions on the death of James G. Blaine. The resolution was introduced into the house by the venerable George V. Lawarnce of Washington county. It recited the special pride of Pennsylvania in the fame of Mr. Blaine, and provided that copies of the resolution be sent to the bereaved family. The resolution was adopted by a rising vote. In his speech introducing the resolution Mr. Lawrence's voice was broken with emotion as he referred to the deaths of Senator Kenna, General Butler, ex-President Hayes, General Doubleday, Bishop Brooks, Justice Lamar and ex-Secretary Blaine since the first of the year.

Mr. Flannery of Luzerne, a Democrat, made a magnificent oration, reviewing Blaine's life, and, as did Mr. Lawrence, likened Blaine to Gladstone. Mr. Flannery placed Blaine on a level with Samuel J. Tilden. His oration earned the first applause of the evening. Mr. Butterfield of Erie said Pennsylvania should be silent about Blaine's failures to reach the presidency until she repudiates certain politicians. "Pennsylvania politicians," said Mr. Butterfield, "defeated Blaine after the Cincinnati convention." Mr. Butterfield closed with the quotation from Byron about an eagle stricken to death by an arrow weighted by his own feather.

Mr. Lytle of Huntingdon evoked applause by saying Blaine was the best man in everything ever born in America, and Mr. Niles of Tioga held the late ex-secretary up as an example for the young of the country. One of the best orations of the evening was delivered by Mr. Fow of Philadelphia, who said partisanship would be forgotten in measuring the fame of Blaine. Mr. Cessna of Bedford excited applause by referring to the eulogies of the Democrats, saying this was the only country on the face of the globe where such speeches over a dead enemy could be heard. Several other gentlemen paid tribute to the dead.

In the senate speeches were made by Mr. Brewer of Franklin, General Gobin of Lebanon, Mr. Dunlap of Beaver, Mr. McCarroll of Dauphin and others. In the opinion of many, the Democratic senator, Mr. Dunlap, made the best speech of the evening on that side of the house.

A NEW ELECTRIC ROAD.

Extending the Liverpool Line Through Columbiana County.

Salem, O., Feb. 8.—A new enterprise on foot here is to build an extension of the Liverpool & Wellsville electric road to New Lisbon, the county seat, a distance of 18 miles, and then extend the Salem line 10 miles to meet the extension from the southern end of the county. Tom Johnson of Cleveland, who controls the Liverpool-Wellsville line, is interested. With this combination built, a further extension of about 12 miles in almost a straight line, and with no heavy grades, would connect this end of the system with Alliance, where it would meet the other Northern Ohio circuit now being arranged.

Scarcity of Potatoes.

Chicago, Feb. 8.—Potatoes will soon be among the luxuries of life. Tubers that sold here yesterday at wholesale for 80 and 85 cents a bushel could not be touched to-day for less than $1, and $1 25 is predicted by to-morrw.

The advance is attributed to the intense cold and blockaded condition of the railways, especially those running to the Northwest. Stocks in Chicago have been steadily decreasing, and the dangers of shipping potatoes in cars that have been blockaded at a temperature below zero has kept the country dealers from sending in their goods.

A Star in the Ascendant.

Beaver, Feb. 8.—The Beaver Star Publishing Company has been reorganized with a capital stock of $10,000. The following directors were elected: Geo. R. Wilson, Esq., Beaver; W. H. Partington, Beaver Falls; John A. Houk, New Brighton; S. H. Moulds, Rochester; J. C. Walsh, Bridgewater; Robert Ritchie, Woodlawn, and W. J. Mellon, Esq., Monaca.

Fourty-Four Deaths in Marseilles.

Paris, Feb. 8.—Fourty-four persons died in Marseilles to-day of a choleraic disease. Nine of the cases were suspiciously like Asiatic cholera. The physicians appointed to make a special investigation of the disease, have been unable so far to make a satisfactory diagnosis.

LATE AND EARLY SPRING.

Good Crop Weather Will Be Backward in the South.

WILL BE EARLIER THAN USUAL NORTH.

Another Severe Cold Spell, However, Is to Come First.

FALLACIES ABOUT THE PLANET JUPITER

Correspondence of The Post.

St. Joseph, Mo., Feb. 4.—My last bulletin gave forecasts of a storm wave to cross the continent from February 5 to 9 and the next will reach the Pacific coast about the 10th, cross the Western mountains by close of the 11th, the great central valleys from 12th to 14th and the Eastern States about the 15th.

The cool wave will cross the Western mountains about the 13th, the great central valleys about the 15th and the Eastern States about the 17th. The weather will average colder than usual for the time of the year. In the Southern States the month will be noted for its backwardness in reference to the crop season. A change for milder weather will begin not long after the middle of February and by the 21st of March will show signs of an early crop season.

The Planet Jupiter.

We learn of the future by the past, and of the past by analogy. If several of our planets are now in a stage of perpetual twilight and spring-time because of dense cloud belts shutting out the direct rays of the sun, by analogy we must conclude that our earth was once in that condition. Such a condition on the planet Jupiter would be favorable to very long life, and is evidence that life was of much greater duration on this planet when it was in the condition that Jupiter now is.

Jupiter is about 85,000 miles in diameter, nearly 1,300 times larger than our earth, and still our orthodox scientists claim that its mass or weight is only about 300 times that of the earth. They also claim that it revolves on its axis in 9 hours and 55 minutes, and therefore its days and nights are each only about five hours long. They also claim that the earth receives about 25 times as much light and heat as does Jupiter because the latter is five times as far from the sun as the former. All of this is misleading and positively mischievous. It not only brings doubt as to the science of astronomy, but as to the honest purpose of the scientists themselves. How can a man be honest in a theory when all the facts he produces positively disprove his theory?

Their statements are not only unreasonable, their proof is wanting. All admit that the body of Jupiter is never seen from our earth. Nothing but streaks of belts, dark and light, are seen and no positive claim is made as to the time for these belts to revolve around Jupiter. The only evidence they have as to the time of Jupiter's revolution is a black spot not well defined, which appears to revolve around Jupiter in 9 hours and 55 minutes.

What is that dark spot? They claim it to be a mountain peak peeping through the immensely deep cloud belts of Jupiter. Void of reason. It would require an immensely high mountain to reach through Jupiter's cloud belts. Its mass is about 300 times that of the earth. That would make Jupiter's diameter, exclusive of cloud belts, about 53,000 miles and the cloud belts about 16,000 miles in depth. It would require a very tall mountain, 16,000 miles in height, to reach through those cloud belts and this shows the absurdity of the theory.

I claim that the poorly-defined dark spot on Jupiter is a moon comet, a recent accession to Jupiter's appendages. Astronomers say that the spot has a dark red tinge, and this does not answer the description of a mountain, while it does describe a comet revolving around Jupiter about 16,000 miles above the planet's solid surface.

No other cause than that of a comet, close to the body of Jupiter, could form the immense dark belts of carbon and light belts of watery vapors seen in Jupiter's stupendous belts. Prof. Proctor says: "A sun five times further off than ours could not by any possibility load the planet's atmoshere with the enormous masses of vapor actually present in it. The sluggish action of the sun on Jupiter could not by any possibility give rise to atmospheric disturbances so tremendous as those which are indicated by the rapid changes of figure of his cloud-bands. Unless some other cause than solar action is at work Jupiter's atmosphere ought to be very much calmer than that of the earth."

I believe all moons to have originally been comets, and when they first come to the planet their momentum impels them to revolve around their primary with very great speed. We know that two small moons have come to Mars within the past 20 years, and they make a revolution around Mars in a few hours, a less time than do any other moons revolve around their planets. These two little moons of Mars have had a perceptible effect on the atmosphere of that planet.

The moon-comet of Jupiter will account for the great storms in Jupiter's cloud belts, of which Prof. Proctor speaks as quoted above; it will account for the cloud belts, for the dark belts, which are composed of the carbon of which the nebulous envelopes of all comets are known to consist; it gives to Jupiter an Edenic age without cold winters and without night, such as existed on this earth when our moon was within 5,000 or 10,000 miles of the earth.

Light and heat being a result of electricity, Jupiter has ample light and heat to make it a veritable paradise. Prof. Proctor says: "The vast globe of Jupiter is thrilled from pole to pole as the magnetic wave rolls in upon it. Then Saturn feels the shock and then the vast distances, beyond which lies Uranus and Neptune, are swept with the everlasting yet ever widening disturbance wave. The sun pours forth on all its subtle, yet powerful, magnetic influences."

W. T. Foster.

HE IS ACQUITTED.

Verdict of Not Guilty in the Clifford Case Last Evening.

'Mid the silence of night the jury in the Clifford case filed into criminal court No. 1 last evening at 7:30 o'clock and rendered a verdict of "Not guilty." Judge Slagle received the verdict. The defendant had been brought in by Deputy Glasson. He never looked so stern as he did when asked to stand up. With dramatic effect he turned and looked pleadingly at the half a dozen Homestead girls who were seated behind the reporters. One of them, young Miss Malloy, half way arose, gazing intensely at the prisoner, and fell back on the chair murmuring "Poor Jack." As he sat down the foreman of the jury pronounced the verdict, which was no surprise to the people who had watched the trial. The jury agreed to a verdict in 20 minutes after they reached their room. They packed up the clothes which they had changed on Sunday and calmly awaited Judge Slagle's arrival at 7:30.

There were not more than a dozen persons in court outside of the counsel and reporters. Captain E. Y. Breck and District Attorney Burleigh were present for the prosecution and Messrs. Anderson, Cox and Montooth put in an appearance on behalf of the defendant. As the verdict came from the lips of Foreman Erickson Clifford almost laughed aloud. Counsel for the defense were unusually well pleased with the result. One of the gentlemen ventured the statement that there was not a jury in Allegheny county which would convict one of the Homestead men. District Attorney Burleigh would not say more than that the commonwealth had done its duty, and that the consequences be upon the jurors' heads. W. S. Anderson of Youngstown, whose argument for the defense was such an able one, was gleeful over the result. To a Post reporter he said:

A WORD ABOUT ERWIN.

"I suppose Erwin will take all the credit of this verdict now and say it was his argument that caught the jury. But if Mr. Erwin had had his way I'm afraid the verdict would be different. There is no use in fighting the court, and Judge Stowe is a very kindly gentleman. He was settled on one thing, however, and Mr. Erwin kept continually hammering at that point. The defense, as it was, was weak enough, but to attempt a justification of the state of affairs at Homestead would be to render any defense useless."

Clifford was taken back to jail by the deputy. The women gathered around Messrs. Anderson and Cox and almost hugged them.

The speeches to the jury on behalf of Clifford were the best efforts of the speakers. Attorneys Robb and Burleigh for the commonwealth and Erwin and Anderson for the defense made remarkable arguments and appeals, the district attorney particularly coming in for a large share of praise for his effort.

CHRISTIAN LAW OF LOVE.

A Man Who Rejects it Cannot Work With Dr. Gladden.

Special to The Pittsburgh Post.

Columbus, O., Feb. 8.—In a card dated Cambridge, Mass., where he now is temporarily in charge of the religious exercises of Harvard college, Rev. Dr. Washington Gladden makes a statement regarding the reported dismissal of his assistant, Rev. George P. Bohel, because Bohel he discovered, was a member of the A. P. A., an anti-Catholic society. Dr. Gladden says Bohel was employed by him and he had a perfect right to dismiss him. "No one will stand by my side," says he, "in this ministry who repudiates Christ's law of love or who has not learned that it applies to all our neighbors, black and white, native born and foreign born, Jew and Gentile, Protestant and Catholic. If anybody believes in some other kind of morality, the world is wide, but he will not teach it as my assistant in the Christian ministry."

BILLIARD TOURNEY.

One to Be Held at New York Open to the World.

New York, Feb. 8.—Arrangements for a "world's fair" billiard tournament to be held in this city next May were completed to-night. Al Smith, the well-known sporting man, is the moving spirit in the affair and has offered a purse of $5,000 to be contested for by all the leading billiard players in the world, all of whom will be invited to come to New York and decide who is the champion 14-inch balk line player of the universe. Maurice Daly will manage the tournament, and all the receipts over and above actual expenses will be added to the purse.

A New Coal Industry.

Kittanning, Pa., Feb. 8.—A party of Buffalo capitalists are closing terms for the purchase of the old Stewartson furnaces on the Mahoning creek, about 12 miles north of this place. The lands involved are a tract of 2,500 acres, all of it said to be valuable coal land. It is the intention of the new owners to open the coal veins, and the works contemplated will be the biggest in the Allegheny valley.

Texan Retribution.

Paris, Tex., Feb. 8.—News has just been received that the body of Will Butler, colored, has been found hanging to a tree, and riddled with bullets, on Hickory creek, five miles southeast of this city. Butler was a stepson of Henry Smith, who was burned to death here February 1 by the mob, and made himself notorious during the search for Smith, by claiming to know his whereabouts, which he could not divulge.

Aluminum Money Advocated.

Springfield, Ill., Feb. 7.—Mr. Brands introduced a resolution in the senate to-day favoring the substitution of aluminum coins for the paper money now in circulation, to protect the people of this country from cholera which may be transmitted by paper money.

Abbett to Go on the Bench.

Trenton, N. J., Feb. 8.—Governor Werts has confirmed the report that he would appoint ex-Governor Leon Abbett to the place on the New Jersey supreme court bench, made vacant by the death of Justice Edward W. Scudder.

Princeton Students Robbed.

Trenton, N. J., Feb. 8.—William Cox, 20 years old, an express company employe, is under arrest for systematically robbing Princeton college students by entering their rooms. His stealings amount to about $2,000.

One Renegade Democrat.

Helena, Mont, Feb. 8.—One Democrat, Tierney, to-day voted for Sanders, Republican, on joint ballot for senator. The vote stood: Sanders, 31; Clark, 21; Dixon, 12. Sanders now needs only two votes to elect.

THE NEXT MORNING I FEEL BRIGHT AND NEW AND MY COMPLEXION IS BETTER.

My doctor says it acts gently on the stomach, liver and kidneys, and is a pleasant laxative. This drink is made from herbs, and is prepared for use as easily as tea. It is called

LANE'S MEDICINE

All druggists sell it at 50c. and $1 a package. If you can not get it, send your address for a free sample. Lane's Family Medicine moves the bowels each day. In order to be healthy this is necessary. Address, ORATOR F. WOODWARD, Le Roy, N. Y.

AGENT DEWAR TESTIFIES.

He Explodes the Plot the Whisky Trust Hatched.

MR. GIBSON'S INFERNAL MACHINE.

It Was Intended to Blow Up Schufeldt's Distillery.

DEWAR MADE NOTES OF THE TRANSACTION

Washington, Feb. 8.—The sub-committee of the house judiciary committee continued its inquiry into the whisky trust to-day with the examination of Thomas Dewar. He testified that he was approached by Mr. Gibson, secretary of the Distilling and Cattle Feeding Company, and requested to assist in destroying the Shufeldt distillery. Before Mr. Dewar was allowed to proceed Mr. Bootner of Louisiana said that this was a very serious matter and ought not to be entered into unless the parties affected were here and had an opportunity to cross-examine witness.

Mr. Bynum said that the president of the Distilling and Cattle Feeding Company was in Canada. Mr. Boatner did not object to proceeding, provided the witness was held until the other side was able to be here and cross-examine him. Mr. Bynum said that President Greenhut and Mr. Hobart of the company had been telegraphed for and would be here on Monday.

Mr. Boatner moved that the witness be allowed to proceed, with the understanding that he was to be held until representatives of the company arrived. This was agreed to, and Mr. Dewar proceeded.

He had left the Distilling and Cattle Feeding Company on being appointed a United States gauger, and was ordered to Chicago. He had been in this city about a week when he received a letter from Mr. Gibson, secretary of the company, stating that he would like to see him in Chicago. He mentioned the fact to Mr. Brooks, internal revenue agent at Chicago, who was his superior, and he (Brooks) advised him to see Gibson. He met Gibson and talked over a number of matters regarding business. In the course of conversation Gibson said that he (Dewar) might be able to do considerable good for the company at an advantage to himself.

SOMETHING CROOKED IN CHICAGO.

There was something crooked in Chicago, and the distilling company could not do business there. Witness replied that it was his business to see that things went right, and he would do what he could in the matter. Gibson replied that his (Dewar's) salary was nothing, and he could make $10,000 by assisting them—in fact it would be worth $25,000 if the matter went right.

Gibson inquired if his business took him around distilleries, and asked specially about the cistern room of the Shufeldt distillery. Witness felt much ashamed at being offered money, and spoke to Brooks about it. Brooks replied not to mind it; that it was only another tack the company was taking; told him to stick to Gibson, and that he might find out something. Brooks also cautioned to make notes of his conversations with Gibson. This he did. He had other important interviews with Gibson.

On January 10 Gibson asked him to take dinner with him, during which he said it was impossible for his company to get a foothold in Chicago, and again stated that if Dewar could right the matter it would be worth money and stock in the distilling company for him. How the matter was to be accomplished Gibson said he would explain the next week, as he had to go to Peoria on business. He again met Gibson on January 24. Gibson asked him to call next day. He did so. Gibson inquired regarding the Shufeldt distillery, to which he replied, giving all the information he could. Two days before this Mr. Brooks was transferred to New York and Mr. Somerville succeeded him.

DEWAR'S LITTLE NOTEBOOK.

Witness here requested permission to read notes made immediately after his talk with Gibson. The request was granted. Witness had met Gibson on January 25. Gibson stated that he could give him (Dewar) something that, if put under a tank of alcohol in the cistern room, would go off in a few hours. No one would know anything about it, and the difficulty of his company in Chicago would be done away with. Witness was to receive $10,000 cash in case of success. In order to show some interest in the matter he asked Gibson what he was to get in case of failure. He replied $1,000.

Gibson then showed him a common tin oyster can, divided into several compartments, with a tin tube in one corner and a gun tube in the center. Gibson also had powder and ball in his room. The principal thing exhibited by Gibson, however, was a quantity of yellow liquid which, when exposed to the air and a temperature of a certain degree, would give a flame. Witness said that the job would probably cause a row. Gibson replied:

"Yes, one of these once under the cistern all would go."

Witness left Gibson and saw Somerville, who advised him to take the infernal machine.

HE TOOK THE MACHINE.

Witness saw Gibson later and accepted the "thing." Gibson explained it; told him how to use it and placed it in the outside pocket of Dewar's overcoat. He then left, agreeing to meet Gibson the next morning about 8 o'clock. Gibson also had one ball that had been shot through three inches of wood for experimental purposes. He called on Gibson the next day and told him he had not received his orders for the day, but would probably have to go to other distilleries. He would probably stop at Shufeldt's, but would have no chance to work, as gaugers were at work there and the difficulty would be great.

Witness was then ordered to St. Paul. As he was paying his bill Gibson came in and remarked that "he liked a man that paid his bills," but was sorry he was obliged to go away, and wished him "better luck next time." Gibson asked what he had done with the "machine." Witness replied that he had it packed away. Gibson told him to be careful of it, and added that he would prepare more of the liquid.

The committee then adjourned until to-morrow, when Mr. Dewar will continue his testimony.

SEVEN STUDENTS SUSPENDED.

Mount Union College Boys Under the Ban.

Alliance, O., Feb. 8.—The investigation of the alleged irregularities of students at Mt. Union college is ended, and to-day seven of the accused students were suspended. All were members of societies fighting the Alpha Tau fraternity, and much indignation is felt among the townspeople, who claim that partiality and demoralization exist in the college, despite the denials of President Marsh and his indignant denunciation of what he called the malicious fabrications of newspaper correspondents.

The action of Carter's Little Liver Pills is pleasant, mild and natural. They gently stimulate the liver and regulate the bowels, but do not purge. They are sure to please. Try them.

FOUGHT IN A HOTEL.

PERSONAL ENCOUNTER BETWEEN ILLINOIS POLITICIANS.

Senator Bacon Knocks Down Ex-Congressman Cannon.

Springfield, Ill., Feb. 8.—A fistic encounter took place to-day in the Leland hotel between ex-Congressman Cannon and State Senator Bacon. For years they have been the leaders of rival factions and the quarrels between them have caused much gossip. Cannon attributes his defeat for congress two years ago to the opposition or lethargy of the Bacon faction, and as Bacon was candidate for congressman before the Republican convention this year only to be defeated by Cannon, the strife between the two gentlemen increased in intensity.

This morning Congressman Cannon was standing in front of the hotel office, and Senator Bacon left a group of friends and started toward the cloak room for his overcoat. As he passed Congressman Cannon Bacon alleges that the ex-congressman struck at him. Immediately there was a rapid interchange of blows and the conflict terminated by Cannon falling to the floor from the blows which were rained upon him by the senator from Edgar. When Representative Meyer, Senator Campbell and others interfered Cannon was in such a dazed condition as to be unable to talk for a few moments. His nose and face were bleeding profusely, but none of his injuries appeared to be serious. Bacon is young and powerful and escaped without a scratch. Cannon insists that Bacon provoked the difficulty by brushing roundly against him as he walked by, and that the senator was in reality the aggressor. Bacon maintains that Cannon struck the first blow, and the general conclusion is that both of the gentlemen were rather "eager for the fray."

Cannon is an old man and only his well-known courage would have impelled him to a physical encounter with one so many years his junior and with something of the reputation as an athlete. The friends of the gentlemen hustled them off to their rooms.

NOVEL RELAY RACE.

College Athletes in a Team Competition Next Saturday.

The team competion between Yale, Harvard, Dartmouth and Amherst at the indoor meeting of the Boston Athletic club next Saturday night will be one of the most attractive features. Each college can enter six men for a 1,650-yard race. Four of the six entered are to compete in a 1,560 yard race. Each man will run 390 yards. As he finishes he will touch his fellow-collegiate, and this will act as a signal for him to start. Four prizes are to be given for this event. They are silver shields on a black plaque. The men entered are:

Dartmouth—Dwight Hall, Stephen Chase, B. E. Eltret, F. L. Smalley, F. P. Caggett, H. L. Ide.

Amherst—W. W. Tucker, H. A. Russell, G. B. Brooks, J. R. Hodgdon, F. M. Belden, R. W. Dunbar.

Harvard—S. M. Merrill, Charles Brewer, W. W. Bingham, W. F. Garcelon, W. E. Kent, G. C. Curtis.

Yale—N. Leeds, S. Scoville, G. S. Franck, G. M. Laughlin, R. C. Anderson, G. F. Sanford.

HARRISON IN PITTSBURGH.

The President Will Be Here After the Inauguration.

Washington, Feb. 8.—President Harrison has decided to spend Sunday, March 5, in Pittsburgh. He will leave Washington on Saturday afternoon at 1 o'clock over the Pennsylvania road. His reason for leaving on the afternoon of Cleveland's inauguration is to get away from the crowd and also to avoid traveling on Sunday. He will leave Pittsburgh on the Monday following for Indianapolis.

You can't make a new arm with Salvation Oil, but you can cure the bruises with it. 25c.

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PENN AVENUE STORES.

JANUARY

CLEARANCE

SALES

Begin

MONDAY, 2nd JANUARY.

Watch the papers for details.

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609-621 PENN AVENUE,

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Fifty Years Settles It.

CONSUMPTION

CAN BE CURED.

If Dr. Schenck's treatment and cure of consumption were something new and untried, people might doubt: but what has proved itself through a record as old as our grandfathers, means just what it is

A SPECIFIC FOR CONSUMPTION

and for all diseases of the lungs. No treatment in the world can place as many permanent cures of consumption to its credit as Dr. Schenck's. Nothing in nature acts so directly and effectively on the lung membranes and tissues, and so quickly disposes of tubercles, congestion, inflammation, colds, coughs and all the seeds of consumption as

DR. SCHENCK'S PULMONIC SYRUP

When all else fails it comes to the rescue. Not until it fails, and only after faithful trial, should any one despond. It has brought the hopeless to life and health. It has turned the despair of ten thousand homes into joy. It is doing it now. It will continue to do it throughout the ages. *Dr. Schenck's Practical Treatise on Consumption, Liver and Stomach Diseases mailed free to all applicants. Dr. J. H. Schenck & Son, Philadelphia, Pa.* nos-TTs-W-tf

UPROAR IN FRANCE

The French Ministers Sternly Repel Impeachment of Their Record.

THE RESPONSIBILITY OF MINISTERS.

Promoters of the Investigation the Champions of Honesty.

M. CAVAGNAC'S GREAT SPEECH.

PARIS, Feb. 8.—An hour before the chamber of deputies met to-day the report was abroad that Emil Gousset, Boulangist deputy for the Seine, would interpellate the government as to the acquittal by the chamber of indictments of Deputy Rouvier and Senators Deves, Grevy and Renault. The probable course of the debate was discussed eagerly by deputies in the lobbies and by visitors waiting outside the Palais Bourbon. As the time for opening the proceedings approached the members hurried to their seats, and crowds of strangers packed the public galleries to suffocation. Both on the floor and in the galleries there was incessant uproar, above which could be heard occasionally a voice proclaiming the speaker to be a Panama stockholder who did not intend to be defrauded of his rights by the government. Among the deputies many were denouncing the acquittal of M. Rouvier, but in the din only fragmentary criminations and recriminations penetrated to the galleries.

The proceedings opened amid an indescribable babel of shouts, jeers and cheers. Hardly a word was heard on the rear seats, and few had a definite idea of what was happening until M. Gousset ascended to the speaker's tribune. He asked permission to submit the interpellation expected. He directed his attack principally against M. Rouvier. As Rouvier had admitted that he received money from the Panama company, M. Gousset said it was the plain duty of the government to see that he suffered the penalty of his action. The article of the constitution concerning the responsibility of ministers should be applied without delay. It was remarkable that the government had to be reminded so frequently of duties that were so plain. It was time to ask who was stopping the wheels of justice.

M. Bourgeois, minister of justice, replied with severity, which evoked renewed disturbance in the galleries and on the floor, that it was an insult to the government to accuse it of yielding to threats and hindering the exposure of the Panama Company's affairs.

"We have done all that it has been our duty to do," said M. Bourgeois in conclusion, "We see in the questions now submitted a mere maneuvre to entrap us. We refuse to supply to the enemies of the republic weapons with which to destroy it. We have done our duty and we abide by the result. It remains for the chamber to do the same."

Godefrey Cavagnac, Republican, who followed M. Bourgeois in the speaker's tribune was frequently interrupted with applause. Whatever had been said or denied, he began, the promoters of the campaign against the Panama corruptionists had come forward as the champions of public honesty. The faults of individuals could not be made weapons against the established institutions of the country. Here Deputy Deroulede shouted: "That is the language of an honest man," but peculiar things had happened in connection with individual cases and still awaited, after inexplicable delay, a much desired explanation. The people had seen that enormous sums had been scattered recklessly on the pretext of paying for advertisements which existed only in imagination and for dishonest puffing in corrupt newspapers. [Prolonged applause and cheering]. So-called guarantee syndicates which did not take a risk had received immense sums. The rapacity of certain persons of great influence in society had been phenomenal; their greed apparently had been insatiable, and they had scrupled at nothing to satisfy it.

M. Cavagnac closed by moving the following order of the day:

Resolved, That the chamber, being determined to support the government in the repression of all acts of corruption, and being determined to prevent the recurrence of the administrative practices which it represents, now passes to the order of the day."

The proposal of this motion was received with prolonged cheering, which ceased as M. Deroulede rose and said:

"Everything which the honor of France and the republic demands has now been said. I have nothing to add to the sentiments which we have just heard expressed."

Mr. Ribot spoke at length in defense of the ministry. Prof. Jaures, socialist, said that the realization of socialism was the only remedy for the present corruptness of French politics, and proposed an order of the day to that effect. The motion was lost by a vote of 420 to 87.

M. Ribot announced that the government accepted M. Cavagnac's proposal, and it was adopted by a vote of 446 to 3. The chamber also decided by a vote of 367 to 102 to have M. Cavagnac's speech placarded throughout the country.

The excitement in the chamber during the Panama debate was reflected in the lobbies, where it was reported persistently that M. Borgeois, who was opposed to Cavagnac's motion, was determined to resign if the motion was accepted by the government, and was deterred from making a scene only by the earnest appeals of his colleagues. The government is regarded as having won only questionable honors in the debate, and is now believed to be in a position where it must take advantage of its first opportunity to obtain a definite and conclusive avowal of the chamber's sentiment as to its attitude toward the Panama prosecutions.

M. Gousett has sent his seconds to Norbert de Benoit, deputy for the Aveyron, who interrupted him persistently during his speech in the chamber to-day.

Charles de Lesseps has applied to the court of assizes to have the true bill found against him by M. Franqueville, quashed on the ground that his offense is improperly defined therein.

It was rumored at midnight that the cabinet had resolved to resign and to commend to President Carnot that he summon M. Cavagnac to form a ministry. Inquiry at authoritative sources elicited neither confirmation nor denial.

DAVITT ELECTED FROM CORK.

Lord Salisbury's Son, Viscount Cranborne, Will Represent Rochester.

LONDON, Feb. 8.—Michael Davitt was to-day elected without opposition to represent Northeast Cork, one of the two seats for which Wm. O'Brien was chosen in the general election, the other seat being for Cork city, which O'Brien preferred to represent. Viscount Cranborne, son of Lord Salisbury, who formerly represented Darwin, Lancashire, in parliament, and who was beaten in the contest for that borough at the general election by C. P. Huntington, Liberal, was to-day elected without opposition to represent Rochester. At the general election Alderman Horatio D. Davis of London was elected to represent Rochester by 2,119 votes to 1,712 for Mr. F. B. Maddison, Liberal. The Liberals presented a petition against Mr. Davies under the corrupt practices act, and he was unseated on the ground that electors had been unlawfully treated to drinks, etc., in his behalf.

IN PARLIAMENT TO-DAY.

Gladstone Determined to Take Up Home Rule on Monday.

LONDON, Feb. 8.—The house of commons reassembled at noon to-day and Mr. Gladstone at once announced that he would to-morrow or Friday move the suspension of the rule under which the house rises at midnight. This evidence of the prime minister's intention to bring the debate on the address in reply to the queen's speech to an end as speedily as possible so that he may introduce the home rule bill at the time fixed, Monday next, was greeted with cheers by the supporters of the government. The debate on the address was then resumed. Mr. Jesse Collings moved an amendment urging that legislation for the betterment of the condition of agriculturists have precedence over the home rule bill.

The amendment was defeated by a vote of 312 to 228, and the result was hailed with hearty cheers by the supporters of the government.

Cause of Sartoris's Death.

LONDON, Feb. 8.—Pneumonia was the cause of the death of Algernon Sartoris, the husband of Nellie Grant. He died in the hotel Schweizerhof, Capri.

MRS. WHITNEY'S FUNERAL.

A HOST OF DISTINGUISHED PEOPLE ATTENDED.

Grover Cleveland Was One of the Pall-Bearers.

NEW YORK, Feb. 8.—The funeral of Mrs. Wm. C. Whitney, wife of the ex-secretary of the navy, wat held to-day from St. Bartholomew's church. The interment took place at Woodlawn cemetery. President-elect Grover Cleveland was one of the pall-bearers. A number of friends of the family and the pall-bearers gathered at the residence and proceeded to the church. The chancel and space around the altar were banked with palms and lilies of the valley. The reading desk and pulpit were lost in wreaths of white chrysanthemums and lilacs, interspersed with splashes of roses and violets. The pulpit was festooned with roses. The central piece in the mass of flowers bore the words "Consecrated by God."

The three pews on either side of the central aisle at the front of the church were reserved for the funeral party. One of the family servants acted as usher. The rest of the church was thrown open to the public and was crowded.

Mr. Whitney with his sister-in-law Mrs. Bingham of Cleveland, O., leaning on his arm came first, followed by Colonel Oliver Payne, Mrs. Whitney's sisters, Mrs. Henry F. Dimock and Mrs. Charles F. Barney, her eldest daughter Pauline and the sons, Henry Payne and William Payne Whitney. Next came Mrs. Cleveland who was leaning on the arm of Don M. Dickinson. In the party were Colonel and Mrs. Dan Lamont.

The coffin was of plain cedar with a purple spray across the face. The pall-bearers were Grover Cleveland, Cornelius Vanderbilt, George Peabody Wetmore, Hamilton McK. Twombley, E. Randolph Robinson, George G. Haven, George H. Benedict, Edward A. Wicks, Thomas F. Cushing and Buchanan Winthrop.

Among those present were ex-mayors Hugh J. Grant, Abram S. Hewitt, Wm. R. Grace and Edward Cooper. Chauncey M. Depew, J. Pierpont Morgan, Elbridge T. Gerry, W. D. Sloane and family, Cornelius Vanderbilt and family, Mrs. Eliot F. Shepard and Mrs. W. H. Schieffelin, Colonel Van Rensselaer Cruger, Calvin S. Brice, Chas. Pease and Mr. Cutter of Cleveland, O.

The seevice followed the usual form of the Episcopal church and included the anthem from the thirty-ninth and ninetieth psalms.

When the party reached the cemetery, the grave plat had been covered with white lilacs and the new rose, known as the Testaut, which was Mrs. Whitney's favorite flower. Rector Greer pronounced the last rites at the grave.

A DOCTOR'S EVIDENCE.

The Rationale of the Cure of Chronic Catarrh.

HOW PERMANENT CURES ARE MADE.

The order in which the symptoms of chronic catarrh occur are nearly always as follows: A cold, which hangs on longer than usual; a sensitiveness of the air passages by which one catches cold easily; a continual settled cold in head, throat or chest; discharges growing thicker and more offensive; loss of flesh, despondency, loss of appetite, headache or cough, and general lassitude. Now this is about the order in which symptoms of chronic catarrh make their appearance, and if the sufferer is fortunate enough to find a cure the symptoms will begin to disappear in exactly the reverse order There may be at first no perceptible improvement in the earliest symptoms while the latter symptoms show prompt improvement.

This is exactly what Pe-ru-na will do in the cure of chronic catarrh: It first invigorates the system, increases the appetite, then the patient begins to gain flesh, hope takes the place of despondency, and all the mischievous symptoms which the chronic catarrh has produced will disappear one by one in the reverse order of their appearance. The last symptoms to yield are often the ones which the patients expect to disappear first, but all should remember that the first symptoms to appear will be the last to disappear, while the last ones to appear are usually the first ones to disappear. Cures made in this way are permanent cures. A patient cured by Pe-ru-na is no more liable to catarrh than as if he had never had it.

A complete treatise on chronic catarrh in all its stages and complications will be sent free on application by The Pe-ru-na Drug Manufacturing Company of Columbus, Ohio.

Hawaii in the Legislatures.

ALBANY, Feb. 8.—The senate to-day passed without dissent a concurrent resolution urging the President and congress to take steps to establish a protectorate over Hawaii with a view of annexation.

BOSTON, Feb. 8.—In the house to-day a Boston member asked leave to introduce a memorial to congress asking that body to annex Hawaii. The memorial was refused admission, 85 favoring, 63 against; lacking the necessary four-fifths.

Be Your Own Doctor!

It won't cost you one-half as much. Do not wait. Send three 2-cent stamps for postage, and we will send you Dr. Kaufmann's great work, fine colored plates from life, on disease, its causes and cure. Adress A. P. Ordway & Co., Boston, Mass.

READ Dr. Whittier's advertisement.

SILVER AND THE CLOTURE.

The Knotty Problem to Come Up in the House To-Day.

SLENDER PROSPECT OF ANY ACTION.

Important Proposed Reforms in the Pension Bureau.

OTHER NEWS AT THE NATIONAL CAPITAL

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8.—The report of the committee on rules on the silver question will come up in the house to-morrow. This afternoon the advocates of the repeal of the Sherman act were in conference. Their hopes of securing cloture have grown less as the time for taking the vote has approached. A majority of the Democrats are against it, and the effort to secure support from the Republicans appears to have failed. Mr. Reed and the Eastern Republicans generally are in favor of hitting the "silver snake," as it is called, every time the opportunity presents itself, but Western Republicans as a rule refuse to follow the lead of their Eastern brethren.

The Western leaders, Hopkins and Lind, have a list of between 30 or 40 Republicans who, they say, will oppose taking up the silver question at this time. Besides the free silver Republicans this list includes most of the Republicans from Michigan, Kansas, Minnesota, Illinois and Indiana, and also votes from other States. The Iowa Republicans appear to be wavering and undecided.

The Illinois and Indiana Democrats, with a few exceptions, are decidedly against cloture on one ground or another, and in the South a number of members who favor action on the silver question fear to commit themselves to an anti-filibustering policy. Unless there should unexpectedly be a change in the present situation on cloture it will become necessary after that proposition is defeated to decide on the course to be pursued. The anti-silver men will then change their tactics and vote for the adoption of the rules committee's report, while the free coinage men will vote against even for consideration of silver at this time.

The house banking committee to-day directed Chairman Bacon to report favorably a bill to amend the Sherman silver law so as to put the coin notes issued under it on the same footing as greenbacks, in bank and clearing house settlement. It provides for the exchange of these notes for certificates which the banks may count as a part of their legal reserves. The committee decided that the time to-morrow and Friday should be equally divided between the silver and anti-silver men, Mr. Bacon to control the time on one side and Messrs. Cox and Townsend on the other.

PENSION CHANGES.

Proposed Abolition of Local Agencies—The Talked-of Transfer to the War Department.

SPECIAL TO THE PITTSBURGH POST.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8.—Of the appropriation bills yet remaining unconsidered by the house, that which will provoke the most heated debate is probably the pension bill. As the bill has been reported to the house from the committee, it contains few provisions aside from the immense total of its appropriation to excite antagonism, especially of a partisan character. The only change of consequence in existing law recommended in the bill is the abolition of pension agencies at different points throughout the country, including the one at Pittsburgh. This change is recommended in the interest of economy and because it is believed by men of both parties that the present system of paying pensioners from the agencies instead of directly from the treasury merely multipliss work without accomplishing any good results. The abolition of the agencies is recommended by Secretary of the Treasury Foster in a letter which he has written to the appropriations committee of the house

He also recommends that the present voucher system be abolished as complicated, expensive and useless. Under it each pensioner four times a year, before he can get his quarterly payment, is obliged to go before a justice of the peace, with two witnesses to identify him, and swear that he is the veritable John Jones or William Smith who is entitled to the pension mentioned in certificate No. 41,-144. Each time the pensioner makes oath in this way he pays to the justice of the peace 25 cents. Each year he pays for swearing to his identity $1, and as there are in the neighborhood of a million pensioners the voucher system costs them about a million annually. The making out of these million vouchers—or 2,000,000, rather, for they are in duplicate—four times a year consumes the time of a large number of clerks, and in the opinion of Secretary Foster the government gains nothing by the system in any way. The whole thing could be done just as well and as safely by sending each pensioner a check for the amount due him at the end of each quarter. The saving in clerical work as well as in annoyance to the pensioners would be immense.

The feature of the bill which will probably precipitate a lively and may be prolonged debate will be added to it as an amendment in the house. It is the proposal to transfer the entire pension bureau to the war department, making it a part of the records and pension division. This scheme has frequently been discussed, and has been advocated by Republicans as well as Democrats. It is expected the efficiency of the pension office force will be greatly increased if the transfer is made, and, it is hoped, take the whole pension business to a great extent out of politics. Originally it was the intention of the appropriations committee not to put this amendment in the bill in the house, but to let it be done in the senate. But the plan has now been changed, and Mr Mutchler, on behalf of the committee, will offer the amendment making the transfer in the house when the pension appropriation bill comes up for consideration, which is expected to be this week. It is expected the Republicans, egged on by old soldier influence, the pension attorneys and the pension office clerks, who fear they will have to work harder if placed under the war department, will make a vigorous attack on the amendment, and will try to make the country believe they see in it a covert attempt to do something against the interest of the pensioners. But the appropriations committee will stand firm for the amendment, and hope to get it adopted as part of the bill.

THE CAR COUPLER BILL.

Another Lively Discussion Over It in the Senate.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8.—The senate today resumed consideration of the railroad car coupler bill, but adjourned after an executive session without action on the bill. Mr. Gorman defended the Democrats in their position as to the bill. The Democratic party would carry out its pledges in its own way. If the bill was passed those behind it would say: "We are now not only 750,000 strong, but we are 1,500,000 strong; we are strong enough to control your presidential election. You must confiscate the property of the railroads by further legislation, or we will control your politics." Mr. Gorman argued that the railroad organizations could accomplish more in this matter than any amount of legislation. If the matter were placed in the hands of the government the money of the great corporations would control it, and the poor workingman would not be heard in court. The railroads of the country could not submit to further restrictions while the Canadian lines were entirely free from them.

Mr. Cullom said that Mr. Gorman had reflected the sentiments and desires of almost every railroad company in the country who were not in favor of this legislation or any other. If these companies had been given the right to "pool" they would not have opposed the pending bill, but when that had been refused to them by the interstate commerce committee they had given notice that no bill on the subject of railroads should pass at this session. It had got to be a question whether congress would put money against the blood of railroad employes, and whether money was more valuable than the lives of these men.

Various amendments were offered without action.

INTERESTING CEREMONIES.

The Electoral Votes Formally Counted at a Joint Session Yesterday.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8.—The official count of the electoral vote took place today in the house before densely-packed galleries. Mr. Hale of Maine and Mr. Blackburn of Kentucky acted as the senatorial tellers, while Judge Chipman of Michigan and Henry Cabot Lodge of Massachusetts represented the house. The ceremony of opening the safe in Vice President Morton's room and taking out the 88 sealed packages representing the votes of the 44 States as received in duplicate by mail and messenger was gone through. The boxes containing the votes taken to the house in the custody of a squad of police.

The senate followed in a body. Vice President Morton occupied the speaker's platform at the right of Speaker Crisp, the senators ranging themselves on the right. After the count Grover Cleveland and Adlai E. Stevenson were declared to have been elected president and vice president of the United States, and the joint session dissolved.

The totol vote was Cleveland, 277; Harrison, 145.

A NATIONAL QUARANTINE.

House Concurs in Senate's Amendments to the Cholera Bill.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8.—In the house to-day Speaker Crisp brought up the quarantine bill with the senate amendments, Mr. Kilgore did some filibustering against the bill. Mr. Boutelle said that one or two persons were trying to prevent congress from keeping out the pestilence. A motion by Mr. Raynor to concur in the senate amendment to the bill was agreed to.

The legislative appropriation bill was taken up. Mr. Pickler, who was fighting the pending paragraph, which provided for the appointment of a joint congressional committee to inquire into the laws organizing the executive departments of the government at the capital, refused to obey the rulings of the chair, and did not sit down until threatened by the mace of the sergeant-at-arms.

The President Will Hoist the Flag

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8.—The President, who regards the act of the City of New York and the City of Paris taking an American register and sailing under the Union jack as the crowning act of his administration, will himself pull up the flag. He will be accompanied to New York by all the members of his cabinet, and on that occasion there will also be present the members of the senate and house naval affairs committees, distinguished members of congress, the principal officers of the navy department and other invited guests.

ANOTHER BIG FOUR WRECK.

One Killed and Many Injured in a Passenger Wreck Near Pana, Ill.

PANA, ILL., Feb. 8.—Eastbound passenger train No. 12 on the Big Four railroad was wrecked last midnight one mile east of here. Charles Ressler, baggagemaster, was killed, and a score of passengers were injured. A broken rail, due to contraction owing to the cold, caused the wreck. The train, consisting of eight coaches, tumbled into a ditch. The wreck occurred on a trestle spanning a creek and the engine passed over safely.

The train caught fire and was entirely destroyed. The remains of Baggageman Ressler were cremated. A Mrs. Neal, whose residence is unknown, was fatally injured, Mrs. Armstrong of Birmingham, Ind., and C. H. Fox of Tiffin, O., were internally injured. The following were also injured: S. O. Doolittle of Madison, Ind.; C. H. Barr of St. Louis; R. M. Travers of Cincinnati; S. Cohen of Houston, Tex.; A. M. Fox; Mail Agents Conway and Dewitt; a Mrs. Laughlin of Cleveland; C. W. Conley of Alma, Kan.; Jas. Carroll of Alma, Kan; H. M. Ibbertson of St. Louis, J. M. Nichols of Mattoon, Ill.; M. J. Banner of Pawtucket, R. I.; and W. T. Muse of St. Louis.

The meterial damage caused by the wreck will amount to $65,000. The agent here of the American Express Company, whose run was on this train, reports that the money shipments last night were very light. The parcel matter, however, was heavy, but the agent cannot give the amount of the loss.

OHIO LEGISLATON.

Some Pernicious Bills Kept Out of the Statute Book.

SPECIAL TO THE PITTSBURGH POST.

COLUMBUS, O., Feb. 8.—The house today defeated Senator Gear's bill to legalize pool selling on race tracks, by a vote of 44 to 36. The senate discussed at length and defeated VanCleaf's bill to extend the operations of the law permitting trust companies to act as guardians and administrators. It applies now only to Cuyahoga county. Senator Rorick's bill repealing the poll tax law has passed the senate.

Senator Spencer has introduced a bill to provide that one person may pay another's delinquent tax and the amount will bear 8 per cent to him. Senator Nichols introduced a bill to require the supreme court reporter to give a statement of the facts and the syllabus in each case decided, and to publish the same in the State reports.

This Is Meant For You.

It has been truly said that half the world does not know how the other half lives. Comparatively few of us have perfect health, owing to the impure condition of our blood. But we rub along from day to day, with scarcely a thought, unless forced to our attention, of the thousands all about us who are suffering from scrofula, salt rheum and other serious blood disorders, and whose agonies can only be imagined. The marked success of Hood's Sarsaparilla for these troubles, as shown in our advertising columns frequently, certainly seems to justify urging the use of this excellent medicine by all who know that their blood is disordered. Every claim in behalf of Hood's Sarsaparilla is fully backed up by what the medicine has done and is still doing, and when its proprietors urge its merits and its use upon all who suffer from impure blood, in great or small degrees, they certainly mean to include you.

CHICAGO 'CHANGE.

The Features Were the Transactions in Corn and Pork, While Wheat Was Rather Quiet and Oats Lower.

CHICAGO. Feb. 8.—A bear raid in corn led by N. B. Ream was what attracted the most attention to-day on the board of trade. The cereal closed at a decline of ⅝c compared with yesterday. Wheat and oats show a loss of ¼c each. Provisions opened strong on the very small receipts of hogs, but ended at substantially yesterday's prices.

In corn there was, for the first hour and a half, only a fluctuation of ⅛c, but the support which was pronounced up to this time was withdrawn, and then came a rapid and material change in the appearance of the pit. Trade became suddenly brisk as the price declined, and from 47c for May down to 46⅝c there were very heavy transactions. July sold off less, the efforts of the short sellers being directed mainly toward depressing the May future. Weakness kept deepening up to the close.

Ream was reported to be a heavy gainer on the covering of a line he had been previously short. The receipts were small, 164 cars, and only 210 are expected for to-morrow, but comment was made that moderate quotations of corn are going around Chicago, with stocks at the seaboard accumulating. Then, too, low grades were offered for forward delivery at a wide discount from the price of the speculative.

There was a liberal trade in oats and a lower range of prices, due to incre ased offerings and to sympathy with corn The market opened steady at ⅛c advance, declined ¼@⅜c and closed easy. Fluctuations were confined within ½c range, the opening being about the same as yesterday's closing, then advanced about ⅛c, eased off and declined ½@⅝c, ruled steadier and the closing was about ¼c lower for May and ⅛@¼c lower for July than yesterday. The receipts in the Northwest were larger, but it was said this did not signify anything more than that the cars which were blocked on account of cold and stormy weather were coming forward now. As a rule operators were watching and waiting for developments, each one waiting for the other to act. The large traders were doing but little and letting the market take care of itself. The uncertainty of the option bill exerts some influence on the market.

Provisions were irregular and featureless. The bulk of the trading was credited to local operators, and largely in the interest of parties who were willing to accept small profits or losses.

Cash quotations were as follows: Flour dull and unchanged; No. 2 spring wheat, 71¼@71⅜c; No. 3 spring wheat, 60@65c; No. 2 red, 71¼@71⅜c; No. 2 corn, 43c; No. 2 oats, 31⅛@31¼c; No. 2 white, f. o. b., 36c; No. 3 white, f. o. b., 32½@34½c; No. 2 rye, 52½c; No. 2 barley, 64c; No. 3, f. o. b., 45@60c; No. 4, f. o. b., 38@46c. No. 1 flaxseed, $1 20½; prime timothy seed, $4 42½; mess pork, per barrel, $18 25@18 37½; lard, per 100 lb, $11 95@11 97½; short ribs sides (loose), $10 10@10 20; dry salted shoulders (boxed), $9 87½@10 00; short clear sides (boxed), $10 80@10 85; whisky, distillers' finished goods, per gallon, $1 17; sugars, cut loaf, 5½@5⅝c; No. 3 corn, 39c.

Receipts—Flour, 22,000 barrels wheat, 131,000 bushels; corn, 294,000 bushels; oats, 140,000 bushels; rye, 7,000 bushels; barley, 50,000 bushels.

Shipments—Flour, 10,000 barrels; wheat, 8,000 bushels; corn, 1 3,000 bushels; oats, 142,000 bushels; rye, 10,000 bushels; barley, 27,000 bushels.

On the produce exchange to-day the butter market was steady; creamery, 20@28c; dairy, 20@27c. Eggs quiet; strictly resh, 30¼@81c.

Opening, highest, lowest and closing quotations furnished by John M. Oakley & Co., bankers and brokers, No. 45 Sixth street, Hotel Anderson building:

Articles & Mon'hs	Opening.	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing.	Clos'g Feb. 8
WHEAT—					
Feb	74⅜	74¾	74¼	74¼	74⅜
May	78⅜	78⅝	78	78⅛	78⅜
July	78	78⅛	77⅝	77¾	77⅞
CORN—					
Feb	43	......	......	43	43⅜
March	44⅛	44⅜	44	44	......
May	47	47⅛	46⅝	46⅝	47
July	47⅛	47⅜	46¾	46¾	47¼
OATS—					
Feb	......	......	......	30⅞	31¼
March	......	......	......	32⅛	32⅜
May	34¾	34¾	34⅜	34⅜	34⅝
PORK—					
Feb	19 00	19 05	19 00	19 05	19 05
May	19 62	19 62	19 35	19 50	19 50
July	19 37	19 50	19 35	19 50	19 45
Sept	19 30	19 40	19 30	......	......
LARD—					
Feb	11 70	11 97	11 70	11 97	11 92
May	12 00	12 00	11 85	11 97	11 97
July	11 70	11 70	11 52	11 62	11 65
Sept	11 52	11 55	11 37	11 50	11 50
S. RIBS—					
Feb	......		......	10 00	10 05
May	10 15	10 17	9 97	10 05	10 10

Car receipts for to-day—Wheat, 136 cars; corn, 164 cars; oats, 149 cars. Estimates for to-morrow—Wheat, 117 cars, corn, 210 cars; oats, 80 cars.

FEW OIL STRIKES.

Drilling Did Not Develop Any Big Wells Yesterday.

Oil strikes in the different fields were scarce yesterday. No big wells were finished, and field production remained about stationary. The Knox Oil Company's Scott No. 8 had an output of 50 barrels an hour, and the Woodland Oil Company's Berry No. 1, which came in last week, dropped to 17 barrels an hour. McDonald's entire production was 16,500 barrels, and the stock in the field was 43,500 barrels.

Unless Cutter & Stewart's Durantier lot well at Oakdale makes a better showing pretty soon it will be placed in the field's list of dusters. So far, but a small amount of oil has been obtained.

The Forest Oil Company will drill in No. 3 on the Kelso lease to-day. Wallace heirs No. 5 will reach the fifth Saturday. Both wells were included in the Forest's recent oil purchase from the Peoples Gas Company.

The Tidal Oil Company will drill in Nos. 7 and 8 Gladden, and Nos. 11 and 12 Marshall the first of next week.

The Philadelphia company's Kammerer farm well in Nottingham township, Washington county, is due to-day.

The Philadelphia's Sterling No. 3, near Venice, will reach the sand Saturday.

The Forest Oil Company has not yet recovered the tools at the well it is drilling on the Snively farm near Milltown.

The Philadelphia company is starting a well on the James Campbell farm in Scott township, Allegheny county.

Sistersville runs yesterday were 21,616 barrels.

BIG OIL TRANSFER.

J. J. Carter Purchases Sistersville Oil Interests.

Negotiations which have been pending for several days past between J. J. Carter of Titusville and Shay, Smith & Co., Gaffney, Martin & Co. and Duffy, Daily & Co. for the purchase of the Sistersville oil interests of the firms named, were concluded yesterday. By the terms of the transfer Mr. Carter acquires all leases on 15,000 acres of territory on which are located 90 producing wells with a big daily output. The price paid was nearly $450,000.

The Philadelphia company yesterday morning closed a deal by which it comes into possession of the three big wells recently drilled in in Armstrong county. Each of these wells is a strong gasser.

Runs and Shipments.

The runs and shipments of the different pipe lines Monday were as follows: National Transit—Runs, 19,096 barrels; shipments, 9,339 barrels. McDonald—Runs, 11,884 barrels; outside McDonald, runs, 6,954 barrels; total, 18,836 barrels. Buckeye, Macksburg—Runs, 84,735 barrels; shipments, 749 barrels. Lima—Runs, 34,157 barrels; shipments, 65,876 barrels. Eureka—Runs, 21,478 barrels; shipments, 1,633 barrels. Southern Line—Shipments, 32,327 barrels. New York Transit—Shipments, 24,727 barrels.

Runs and deliveries for the W. L. Mellon line were: Runs, 5,444 barrels; receipts from other lines, none; total, 5,444 barrels; deliveries, 10,199 barrels.

Tidewater runs and shipments were: Runs, 4,924 barrels; total. 28,999 barrels; average, 4,142 barrels; shipments, none; total, 48,690 barrels; average, 6,955 barrels.

The Oil Market.

The February option ranged as follows: Opening 54½c; highest, 54¾c; lowest, 54⅝c.; closing, 54¾c. Sales 5,000 barrels.

NEW YORK. Feb. 8.—Speculation in petroleum certificates was more restricted to-day though a fair temper marked the limited transactions. There were no sales at the stock exchange, but at the Consolidated board a firm opening at 54½c was followed by a rise to 54⅝c, closing offered at the latter price. Opening at 54½c; highest, 54⅝c; lowest, 54½c; closing at 54⅝c. Sales 10,000 barrels.

OIL CITY, PA., Feb. 8.—National Transit certificates opened at 54½c; highest, 54⅝c; lowest, 54½c; closed, 54⅝c; sales, 61,000 barrels; clearances, 132,000 barrels; shipments, 103,230 barrels; runs, 94,023 barrels.

WILKESBARRE BANK FAILURE.

A Dishonored Draft Forces F. V. Rockafellow & Co. to Close Doors.

WILKESBARRE, Feb. 8.—The individual banking house of F. V. Rockafellow & Co. closed this morning. People had the utmost confidence in its soundness. No official statement has been made and great excitement prevails. The failure was caused by a draft from Philadelphia deposited in the Wyoming National bank of this city for some $7,000 against Rockafellow & Co. The draft was dishonored this morning and the bank closed its doors at once. Aside from Mr. Rockafellow's interest in the bank his residence represents the only available assets. Among the hundreds of depositors are many of the leading business men of the town and several hundred people whose savings of years are in the broken bank.

Mr. Rockafellow this afternoon said: "The cause of my closing the doors of the bank was due to the demand of other banks here for currency which I did not have on hand. If it is in my power, and I hope it is, not a single depositor will lose a dollar, and I feel confident that such will be the result."

Mr. Rockafellow is the treasurer of this city, and the amount of city deposits in his hands when the bank closed was $51,-000. His bondsmen are held liable to the amount of $60,000. The amount of deposits the bank carried are said to be nearly half a million dollars.

RUIN AND DESOLATION.

Terrible Results of the Flood in Queensland's Capital.

BRISBANE, Feb. 8.—The ruin and desolation revealed as the flood abates is beyond anything caused by the last great flood in 1890. The suburbs of the city have been almost annihilated. The loss in Queen street, on which stand the government offices, postoffice, principal banks, newspaper buildings and the opera house has been enormous. The buildings in the street were two-thirds submerged, the stocks of all the shops were ruined and vast quantities of valuable documents were rendered illegible. The Victoria bridge at the northern end of the street was swept away, as well as the railway bridge which connected Brisbane with the suburb Indooroopilly. The provincial towns have suffered as severely as has Brisbane. The loss of life has been very heavy but no approximate estimate of the number drowned is yet possible.

TWO LEGISLATORS DEAD.

One the Father of a Prominent Pittsburgh Merchant.

JOHNSTOWN, PA., Feb. 8.—Two members of the Pennsylvania legislature died here to-day, Nathaniel Horne at his home, aged 72, and Daniel J. McLaughlin at the Memorial hospital, aged 70. Mr. Horne was elected to the legislature in 1882, and re-elected in 1884. For several years he suffered from paralysis. His second wife and the following named children survive him: Albert, of the firm of Horne & Ward, Pittsburgh; James, with Horne & Ward; McEndry, who is living in Ohio, and Columbia, who is a clerk in the employ of James M. Swank, Philadelphia. Mr. McLaughlin was also well-known in Pittsburgh He was a lawyer.

Lumber Lost at DuBois.

DUBOIS, PA., Feb. 8.—The flood will cost the lumbermen here a deal of money. Nearly 3,000,000 feet of logs came down last night. Long reaches of roadway east on the Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburgh road are under water still to-day, and in this immediate vicinity some of the roads will not be passable before the first of next week. The losses reported are not large in individual cases, but along the line of the railroad will aggregate thousands of dollars.

RHEUMATISM PREVALENT.

Caused by the Sudden Changes of Temperature.

PEOPLE WHO HAVE FOUND RELIEF.

Rheumatism is more prevalent here than ever before.

When this disease fastens upon an individual with its soreness and pain, swelling the joints, rendering him helpless in his movements, and shattering his usefulness, he is indeed an object of pity.

The slight pain in the back, pain or stiffness of the joints or muscles, is a warning indication of an improvished condition of the blood, a low state of health, and if not attended to at once, means rheumatism.

Rheumatism can now be relieved and cured.

Since the introduction of Favorite Remedy, by Dr. David Kennedy, of Rondout, N. Y., there has been fewer sufferers than ever before.

Favorite Remedy drives out rheumatic poison from the blood, restores the circulation, strengthens the nerve power.

The best proof of its value is the good it has done.

"I was afflicted with inflammatory rheumatism for fifteen years, writes Mr. E. F. Tayer, of East Nassau, N. Y. So severe that I was supposed to be a cripple for life. Under physicians treatment I grew worse. Dr. Kennedy's Favorite Remedy helped me from the time I first used it, and entirely cured me. Have felt no trace of the disease since, and that was three years ago."

The beautiful daughter of Mr. James McFarland, of DesMoines, Ia., was helpless for months with sciatic rheumatism. After a few doses of Dr. Kennedy's Favorite Remedy, she began to grow better, appetite improved, slept well, and continuing its use, was cured.

"I was confined to my bed with rheumatism near my heart, writes Mr. C. L. Seaver, of Birmingham, Conn., and used Dr. Kennedy's Favorite Remedy but a short while before it drove the rheumatism out of my system."

Mr. G. Lansing, of Troy, N. Y., had rheumatism so bad that he had to be turned over in bed. After using Dr Kennedy's Favorite Remedy but a short while was restored to health.

What reason then for suffering with rheumatism or neuralgia. This medicine will help you if given a trial.

STEAMBOAT AND RIVER NEWS.

The Local Inspectors' Annual Report. Upper and Lower River News.

Inspectors Neeld and Atkinson yester- completed their annual report for the year ending December 31. It shows that 148 steamers with a gross tonnage of 2,609,072 were inspected, 12 of whhich were added to the service during the year. The number of licenses issued was, to masters, 332; mates, 130; pilots, 62; engineers, 346. Passengers carried by steamers numbered 1,040,000. The report shows that no loss of life from accident or explosion occurred.

LOUISVILLE LOG BOOK.

The Ohio Is Stationary—Run of the Boats.

SPECIAL TO THE PITTSBURGH POST.

LOUISVILLE—River stationary; 13 feet 3 inches in canal, 11 feet on falls, 83 feet at foot of locks. Josh Cook did not get away for Pittsburgh until this morning. Beaver departed for New Orleans with coal; J. C. Fisher, with government dredges for Kentucky river, burned boilers at Alton and came up to fix them. Will return to-morrow. Onward is waiting below falls for the big Joe Williams which goes to New Orleans. Fleetwood to Cincinnati, Kanawha to Carrolltown and Tell City to Evansville left on time doing big business. New ferryboat, Thomas Pickles, was taken to Howard's yards to be finished. New City of New Albany made a trial trip to-day and leaves for Evansville to-morrow. Pilot Royal Hart is here waiting for the Joe Williams. Sam Brown is here. John Murray, float boss for the Ohio River Sand Company, was drowned. Reward of $25 offered for recovery of body.

FALLING AT CINCINNATI.

A Great Scarcity of Roustabouts at That Point.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 8.—The river is 35 feet and falling. The harbor was alive with towboats to-day. The Fred Wilson, Jos. B. Williams, Tom Dodsworth, Charles Brown and Alice Brown arrived from Pittsburgh with coal, the first three passing Louisville and the Williams being bound for New Orleans. The Eagle, Bob Pritchard, Ida Budd and Wm. Ernst brought in big tows of Kanawha coal. The Hawk arrived with the tow, Parkersburg, and proceeded to North Bend. Sea Lion arrived from Kentucky river with empties and returned with tow of coal. Captain George Edgington's towboat Bellevue has been awarded the contract to tow brick from Blairsville the coming year. Barrett's new towboat Time, due in the morning from Pittsburgh will proceed to Paducah for a tow of staves. New South arrived from Memphis and returns Saturday. Departed—H. M. Stanley, Kanawha river; Telegraph, Pomeroy; Big Sandy, Louisville. Packet companies are experiencing great difficulty to get crews as laborers and negroes refuse to go out. Police have been appealed to and have gone through river districts warning rousters that they must go to work or to the workhouse. St. Lawrence, departing this morning, could get but 10 men aboard, and then feared to drop down to another wharfboat for reshipping for fear they would desert. Captain F. J. Wood, Harry McDonald and G. W. Theis left for Pittsburgh this evening. Captain O. A. Blackburn and James Horner passed to Pittsburgh from Louisville. Captain W. D. O'Neil went to Louisville.

From the Rivers.

BOTH rivers fell rapidly yesterday.

THE Iron Queen is due early to-morrow morning.

CAPTAIN WILL WOOD is in Louisville on business.

THE Delta is coming down from Morgantown with a tow.

HIGH water and ice are keeping towboats at the bank.

THERE was heavy ice running in the Allegheny yesterday.

THE Annie Laurie will be ready for business next Saturday.

THE J. M. Bowell will be taken to Kanawha river in a few days.

CAPTAIN ED. MADDY will go out as clerk on the steamer Scotia.

CAPTAIN W. W. O'NEIL returned yesterday from the lower Ohio.

J. A. O'NEIL, the McKeesport coal operator, was in the city yesterday.

THE stage of the river at Davis island Island last night was 19.9 feet and falling.

INSPECTORS NEELD and Atkinson tested the steamer Ironsides yesterday morning.

THE Mississippi river is opening from Cairo up and boats will be running to St. Louis soon.

THE James G. Blaine will leave for Morgantown and was landings at 3 o'clock this afternoon.

PILOTS FRED DIPPOLD and Bentley Clark are steering the Dick Fulton up from Louisville.

CAPTAIN SHEP LIGHTNER will command the steamer City of New Orleans the coming season.

THE steamer Scotia will be the Cincinnati boat this afternoon. Four o'clock is her hour of departure.

THE James A. Blackmore, now tied up at East Liverpool on account of ice, is expected up the last of this week.

THE Hudson was undergoing repairs yesterday and did not get away for Cincinnati until late in the afternoon.

THE John Moren and Raymond Horner may come up from East Liverpool to-morrow. They landed there to get out of the ice.

CAPTAIN ABBOTT VEACH, editor of the St. Louis *Waterways Journal*, is in the city renewing old acquaintances. He was formerly a Pittsburgher.

JOHN ESPEN, who was injured by a fall while moving coal barges at Woods's West End landing last Friday, is not expected to recover. Three of his ribs are broken and he sustained other severe internal injuries.

Other River Points.

OIL CITY—8 feet 4 and falling; clear.

MORGANTOWN—8 feet 9 and falling; cloudy.

GREENSBORO, Feb. 8.—River 12 feet and falling; clear.

BROWNSVILLE, Feb. 8.—River 14 feet and falling; clear.

WHEELING, Feb. 8.—River 34 feet 2⅜ and stationary and full of heavy ice. Departed—Andes, Cincinnati, 11 A. M.; Lizzie Bay, Charleston, 4 P. M. Clear and cold.

BELLAIRE, Feb. 8.—The river stopped rising at 7 P. M. Considerable damage was done in this city from high water. The Cleveland, Lorain & Wheeling railroad was entirely cut from this city to-day.

MARIETTA—31 feet 4 and rising. Clear. Courier up at 2 P. M.

PARKERSBURG, Feb. 8.—River 32 feet and rising, but about done. It will take six feet more to inconvenience any number of people, and it is not expected. Ice running. Lide H is now in the Marietta and Parkersburg trade.

POINT PLEASANT—29 feet 6 and rising 2 inches an hour. Clear and cold. John F. Walton up with empties.

HUNTINGTON—29 feet and rising; clear and cold. Local packets having good trade.

CATTLETSBURG—River 29 feet and rising. Big Sandy river falling. Steamers Andy Hatcher, Mary Hatcher, Fair Play and Hopkins all laid up at Richardson waiting for more water to get up river. Light snow to-day.

CHARLESTON, Feb. 8.—River 7 feet and falling; clear and cold.

PORTSMOUTH, Feb. 8.—Cool and clear. River 32 feet 6 inches and rising. Up—John W. Ailes, 9 A. M. Down—Keystone State, 9 A. M.; Jessie, 2:30 P. M.

EVANSVILLE.—26 feet and rising; clear and cold but moderating. Last of Ohio gorged ice passed at noon, river now clear. Hopkins left for Paducah, Sam Clarke, after runaway empties, passed down. Convey on same business picked up six, but three were badly wrecked. John K. Speed adds 30 tons and several passengers. Repairing wheel and coaling, but will depart before daylight. Missouri leaves Green river harbor to-morrow. Uninterrupted navigation now assured. The Ohio and Shenck due to-morrow.

CAIRO, Feb. 8.—River stationary, 28 feet 2; fair and moderating. The temperature was down to 6° to-day. Sheffield left for Tennessee river at 7 P. M. Buckeye State wired from New Madrid she would arrive here early to-morrow. St. Joseph is repairing piston rod and will not leave here for Natchez till to-morrow.

ST. LOUIS—River 5 feet and stationary weather clear and very cold. Thermometer ranged from 5° to 18°. Ice getting heavier and stronger every day. Reports from Chester say that the ice gorged there again yesterday, but the extent of gorge is unknown. Good skating on the river.

MEMPHIS—All Lee line boats laid up to wait for ice to pass out. The John A. Wood is still below and makes slow progress against a rapidly rising river. Weather very cold.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 8.—Weather clear, cool. Business very brisk. All packets had big loads. Receipts to-day, 2,646 bales cotton, 5,685 sacks cottonseed, 1,245 sacks rice. A flatboat with 750 barrels of potatoes arrived from the Ohio river. The J. P. Jackson got away for Pittsburgh last night. She started with two model barges containing 1,500 barrels rice, 1,000 barrels molasses, 70 tons iron, 500 empty barrels and 200 empty carboys. She adds above the city a produce, coal and model barge, the latter containing 100,000 shingles. Most of the entire cargo goes through to Cincinnati and Pittsburgh. Larry Mehaffy of Pittsburgh is in command and Oscar Whitten and Harry Doss pilots. President Mason of Anchor line is here arranging to run five boats, having two a week depart from here, leaving on Wednesday and Saturdays instead of Saturdays only. The line will comprise the steamers Cities of St. Louis, Hickman, Monroe, Cairo and New Orleans. Captain J. P. Jackson left for Rising Sun, Ind., to attend bedside of his sick wife. Pargoud leaves to-morrow for Cincinnati.

Submerged Railway Tracks.

YOUNGSTOWN, O., Feb. 8.—The tracks of the Pittsburgh, Youngstown & Ashtabula Railroad Company west of this city are covered to-night with six feet of water, and the river is still rising, caused by the formation of an immense ice gorge. A gorge formed in the Mahoning at Newton Falls, and dynamite was used on it to-day with the effect of dislodging a part of it. Traffic will not be resumed again for several days.

Loved ones say it.

"Restless, irritable, excitable, and exacting" is the charge against you by those nearest and dearest to you.

They don't know the horror that oppresses you.

Every hour pains run rampant through your body. You suffer secretly as long as you can, then go all to pieces and "don't care" what happens.

The iron grip of female disease is upon you.

Dear Sister, Lydia E. Pinkham's "*Vegetable Compound*" has cured thousands like you.

It kills the pain, and invigorates the system.

No more backache, no more "bearing down," no more restless days and sleepless nights, hope will take the place of despair, your daily duties will be a delight, and life a joy.

All druggists sell it, or sent by mail, in form of Pills or Lozenges, on receipt of $1. Correspondence freely answered. Address in confidence, LYDIA E. PINKHAM MEDICAL CO., LYNN, MASS. Liver Pills, 25c.

Yours for Health, Lydia E. Pinkham

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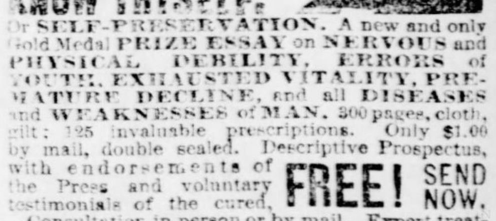

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THE CHIEF FACTOR

In the Listless Market Was the Prospect of Heavy Gold Exports.

$12,000,000 MAY BE SENT ABROAD.

Rock Island Was Hammered by J. Weil, the Young Plunger.

DISTILLERS THE WEAK SPOT.

National Starch Droops and Reading Has a Weak Spell.

CORDAGE STRONG ON A GOOD SHOWING

SPECIAL TO THE PITTSBURGH POST.

NEW YORK, Feb. 8.—The bulls had a hard task to-day to keep the market from drifting into a listless condition. Many influences were at work to dishearten buyers of stocks, but perhaps the most potent was the prospect of heavy shipments of gold, incidental to the paying off of a number of sterling loans now falling due. It was evident that a number of these would not be renewed, for liquidation was too apparent, while the credit of several banking houses has been curtailed abroad, pending the agitation of the repeal of the silver bill, and borrowers were refused accommodation even at an extra commission.

The counter rates for sterling were again advanced before the opening of business, and all the foreign exchange houses began at once to make arrangements for the consignment of the yellow metal by La Bretagne sailing on Saturday. Application was made outside of the Fourth National bank, which is the usual channel for facilitating these shipments and two houses were reported to have secured $2,500,000 gold. It is yet difficult to predict the amount that will be exported within the next 10 days, but estimates of as high as $12,000,000 were made in the final hour, thus accounting for the irregular tone that prevailed in the stock market. One of the partners of a leading gold exporting house told THE POST correspondent this afternoon that he thought the shipments on Saturday would not exceed $6,000,000, divided among the following shippers: Heidelbach, Ickleheimer & Co., $1,500,000; Lazard Freres, $1,250,000; Ladenburg, Thalmann & Co., $1,000,000; August Belmont & Co., $750,000; L. Von Hoffmann & Co., $500,000; Kuhn, Loeb & Co., $500,000, and Hoskier, Livingston & Co., $500,000. The remaining $6,000,000, which is expected to be shipped in about equal proportions on the German steamer, sailing next Tuesday, and on the French steamer on February 18, will probably be forwarded by the same firms, but a great deal will depend upon whether two loans for £500,000 expiring next week will be extended.

The bear party turned their attention to the railroad stocks to-day, owing to the disquieting advices from the West, relative to the threatening attitude of the switchmen, which was emphasized later in the day by the discharge of 70 strikers on the Big Four road at Springfield, O.

The St. Paul was the best supported of the grangers, for the reason that London was not averse to taking back some of the stock sold at higher prices.

Rock Island was hammered, however, by A. J. Weil, the young plunger, who has a rich father to back his operations, and although he intimated that he was simply executing a commission order, it is surmised that he has increased his short interest in the stock, which is put down as high as 40,000 shares. This same operator was recently caught short of sugar, and had to make two private settlements. The Flower pool threatens to make his path as unpleasant to travel as it was when he defied the skillful manipulation of S. V. White and James R. Keene in the industrial stocks.

Sugar did not act so well to-day, although the price was fairly well maintained. Two prominent operators in the certificates have been absent on an outing, and left their interests in charge of strange hands. It is understood that they have been summoned back on account of a rumor that the Cammack party intend to make a drive against the stock whenever they are ready to cover contracts in the remainder of the list.

National Cordage new stock was exceptionally strong, and the synopsis furnished of business for the year 1892, showing an increase in the balance of cash on hand of close upon $1,250,000, was favorably received. The managers of the pool made the stock look very heavy in the loan market, and holders of the certificates had to pay 2½ per cent to have them carried, or about ⅛ per cent higher than the average rate.

Distillers was the weakest spot in the industrials, and many conflicting rumors were afloat to explain the decline. It was intimated that Mr. James R. Keene was disgusted at the dilatoriness of his associates in coming forward with the necessary amount of cash to protect purchases now that the banks have refused to accept the stock as collateral. There was also a report that a loan had been refused on warehouse receipts, which has become necessary to restore the rebate fund, upon which drafts are constantly drawn by the holders of the receipts.

National Starch displayed a drooping tendency, and it is generally understood that the stockholders have no alternative but to accept the proposition to issue common stock for the retirement of the second preferred.

The weakness in Reading aroused unfavorable comment, especially as the decline was accompanied by a persistent raid against the income bonds. It was supposed at first that these sales of the bonds were for account of the bankers who tided over the company during its embarrassment in January to raise money to meet the interest on its junior securities, but it was afterward ascertained that the block belonged to a Philadelphia estate, and a prominent operator formerly associated with Mr. Jay Gould did his best to make as low a market as possible while the order to sell was being executed.

New England lost all its buoyancy on confirmation of the transfer of the Old Colony to the New Haven interests.

Pittsburgh & Western preferred closed at 35@37¼; $1,000 4s sold at 83.

[By Associated Press.]

NEW YORK, Feb. 8.—The stock market was again under the influence of the gold movement, and in view of the prospects for the future connected with that movement, displayed marked strength, though the final changes are almost invariably losses. This influence was paramount to-day, and while holders display reluctance to part with their securities, the buying power is restricted and encouragement given the bears to attack vulnerable points. Few of these were unearthed to-day, however, the most prominent examples being Distillers, Delaware & Hudson and the Reading incomes. There was considerable pressure upon the grangers and other stocks having an international market, and brokers identified with the leading bear operator were active in depressing these shares. The report of Distillers' financial condition resulted in a decline from 41¾ to 39½, and although the late rally of 1 per cent occurred, its final loss was 1⅜. Delaware & Hudson retired 1¼, and extreme declines among the grangers and a few specialties ranged up to 1¼ per cent. New England, St. Paul, Rock Island & Omaha, all led in the early decline, the first named feeling directly the influence of the absorption of the Old Colony by the New Haven. Among the specialties Manhattan was most prominent, dropping from 166⅛ last night to 164, but rallying afterwards 1½ per cent. The market rallied materially when the street had time to digest the heavy estimates of the outgo of gold in the immediate future, which ranged up to $8,000,000. The close therefore was generally firm at fractional gains over the lowest prices.

Railroad bonds as a rule were still firm and in good demand, and the San Antonio and Arkansas Passenger 86s were especially strong rising from 72½ to 74⅛, but other gains were generally small, while the Richmond & West Point 5s yielded 1 per cent on the expectation that the junior securities and the stock will have to stand the expense of the reorganization. The feature of the day however was the weakness in the Reading incomes especially the seconds, which dropped quickly from 57⅛ to 55½, although they recovered later to 55¾.

Bonds closed dull and steady.

U. S. 4s reg	113	Northern Pa. 2ds	114¾
do. 4s coup	113	North. consols	134
do. 4½s	100	do. debent's 5s	109¾
Pacific 6s of '95	105	St. L. & I. M. g. 5s	89
Missouri 6s	97	St.L. & S. F. g.m.	111
Tenn. new set 6s	102	St. Paul consols	127⅞
do. do. 5s	101	St. P. C. & P. 1sts	117
do. do. 3s	75	T. P. L.G.Tr. rcts	79⅛
Canada So. 2s	103	T.P.R. G. Tr. rcts	27⅛
Cen. Pac. 1sts	105	Union Pac. 1s.s	106
Den. & R.G. 1sts	118	West Shore	102⅞
D.& R. G. W. 1sts	87½	R. G. W. 1sts	78
Erie 2ds	104⅛	Atchison 4s	83⅞
M. K. & T. gen. 6s	82½	do. 2½s	55⅞
do. do. 5s	46½	Gal., H. & Sa. 6s	105½
Mutual Union 6s	113	do. 2d 5s	97
N. J. C. Int.Cert.	111½	I. & T. C. con. 5s	107⅞
North. Pac. 1sts	117½	I. & T. C. con. 6s	104

The *Post* says: It was only by strong efforts that the stock market was kept steady at the opening to-day, and the temper of the room in the early hours was unmistakably bearish. This was due to causes not far to seek. Stocks have been steadily advancing of late, and some are at nearly top prices. To maintain the upward movement demands favorable conditions, and these were lacking. In the first place the probability of a large gold shipment on Saturday seemed more certain, and especially on account of the changed conditions of foreign exchange. Then the belief has become more assured that nothing further will be done during the present session of congress toward repealing the silver purchasing act.

Henry Sproul & Co.'s correspondents wired: The bear party made a desperate attack on the market this afternoon, Reading in particular being the center of attention in the movement. Advantage was taken of the dull state of the bond market to offer down the Reading junior incomes, the stock being heavily sold at the same time. The net result of the matter is, however, that the stock closes this evening about where it did yesterday, while the operators for lower prices have not only lost a considerable amount of bonds, but have increased their lines of short stock materially, St. Paul and Burlington & Quincy were also subjected to more or less pressure, but this selling did not seem to produce the liquidation of long accounts, which it was designed to effect, though it has increased the outstanding short interest very materially.

Bache & Co. to Oakley & Co.: The bears were again very active, and the bear party was increased to-day by all the small traders selling the market short. The buying was fairly good, and the bears made but little progress. They base their hopes of a lower market upon the fact that legislation, as regards the silver repeal bill, is at an end for this session, and upon the fact that the shipments of gold on Saturday will be heavy. Instead of $6,000,000, as the bears expected as probable, perhaps only about $2,000,000 will go. The demand for bonds from abroad has been so good that it is having an effect upon the foreign exchange.

Daily range of prices reported by Messrs. Henry Sproul & Co., No. 78 Fourth avenue, members of New York, Philadelphia and Pittsburgh stock exchanges, and Chicago board of trade:

STOCKS.	Opening.	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing.
Atchison, T. & S. F.	34¼	34¾	34¼	34½
Am. Cotton Oil Co.	47½	47½	46½	46¾
do. preferred	....	....	....	82¼
Am. Sug'r Ref. Co.	133¾	134	132½	133⅜
do. preferred	103¾	103¾	103½	103½
B. & O.	....	....	....	95½
Canada Southern	57⅛	57¼	56¾	56⅞
Canadian Pacific	86	86	86	86
Chi. Gas Trust rcts	90¾	90¾	90¼	90½
C., B. & Q.	100⅜	100½	99⅞	100⅛
C., H. V. & T.	30¼	30¼	30⅛	30¼
Con. Gas	135	135	133¾	134
C., C., C. & St. L.	56⅝	56⅝	56⅛	56
C. & O.	24¼	24¼	23⅞	24⅛
do. 1st p'fd	....	....	....	62
do. 2d p'fd	....	....	....	42
D., L. & W.	153⅞	153⅞	153⅜	153
Del. & Hudson	134	134¼	133½	133¾
Dis. & C. T. Co.	41¾	41¾	39½	40⅜
Erie	25⅛	25¼	24⅞	24⅞
do. preferred	....	....	....	55
Gen. Electric Co.	111	111⅛	110⅞	110⅞
Illinois Central	103	103	102¾	102½
L. S. & M. S.	128½	128½	128½	128⅜
L. E. & W.	....	....	....	23¼
do. preferred	....	....	....	77¾
L. & Nash	75	75	74½	74¾
Michigan Central	105½	105½	105½	105¼
Man. Con	165½	165¾	164	165½
Missouri Pacific	57½	57½	56⅜	56⅝
Nat. Lead Co.	48¾	49	47½	47⅞
do. preferred	94¾	94¾	94¾	94½
N. Y. Central	....	....	....	109¾
Nat. Cord. Co., new	74¾	74¾	73⅝	74⅛
do. preferred	114½	115½	114½	114½
N. Y. & N. E.	50½	50¾	49⅜	49¾
N. J. Central	127	127¾	127	127½
Norfolk & West.	....	....	....	9
do. preferred	37¼	37¼	37	36½
Northwest	114⅜	114⅜	113¾	113⅞
Northern Pacific	18¾	18⅞	18	18
do. preferred	49¾	50	49¼	49⅝
N. American Co.	11	11⅛	11	11
Omaha	57¼	57⅜	56	56¾
Pacific Mail	24	24	23	23⅝
Pullman Car Co.	197¾	197¾	197¾	197½
P. C. C. & St. L.	....	....	....	20
do. preferred	....	....	....	60¼
Reading	49⅜	49½	48⅞	49¼
Rich. & W. P. T.	10¼	10¾	9⅝	9¾
Rock Island	86¾	86¾	85¾	86
St. Paul	80⅜	80⅜	79⅝	80
do. preferred	....	....	....	123¾
Silver Bullion cts.	....	....	....	84¼
Tenn. Coal & Iron	34¾	35	34⅛	35⅛
Texas & Pacific	9⅝	9⅝	9½	9⅝
T., A. A. & N. M.	39¼	39½	38¾	39⅝
Union Pacific	40⅜	40½	40	40¼
Wabash	12⅝	12⅝	12¼	12⅜
do. preferred	25¾	25⅞	25⅜	25½
West. Union Tel.	98	98	97½	97⅝
Wheeling & L. E.	....	....	....	20
do. preferred	....	....	....	63¾

The total sales of stocks to-day were 307,600 shares, including: Atchison, 3,200; Burlington, 7,600; Chicago Gas, 3,800; Chesapeake & Ohio1 3,800; Cottonseed Oil, 4,900; Distilling, 32,000; Louisville & Nashville, 3,000; Missouri Pacific, 5,400; National Lead, 5,800; National Cordage, 11,100; New England, 16,000; Northern Pacific preferred, 9,000; Northwest, 3,000; Reading, 42,000; Richmond Terminal, 13,800; St. Paul, 32,400; St. Paul & Omaha, 11,700; Sugar, 16,500.

GENERAL MARKETS.

Prices of Produce Fresh From the Centers of Trade.

NEW YORK—FEB. 8.—Flour—Receipts, 20,830 packages; exports, 11,047 barrels, 13,798 sacks; sales, 9,600 packages; market dull but generally steady. Wheat—Receipts, 17,050 bushels; exports, 187,719 bushels; sales, 935,000 bushels futures, 144,000 bushels spot; spot market easier, more active for exports, closing firm; No. 2 red in store and elevator, 79¾@80c; afloat, 81¼@81½c; f. o. b., 81@82c; No. 1 northern, 85@85¼c; No. 1 hard, 90½c; No. 2 northern, 83c; No. 3 spring, 80c; options opened firm at ⅛c advance, fell ¼@⅜c on easier cables, foreign selling and local realizing, rallied ⅛c, and closed weak at ⅛@¼c under yesterday, with trading slow; No. 2 red March, 79⅝@79⅞c, closing at 79¾c; May, 81¾@82⅛c, closing at 81⅞c; July, 82⅝@83⅛c, closing at 82¾c. Corn—Receipts, 72,000 bushels; exports, 145 bushels; sales, 280,000 bushels futures, 46,000 bushels spot; spots dull and weaker; No. 2, 52⅛@53c in elevator, 54⅛@54¾c afloat; ungraded mixed, 53@54½c; steamer mixed, 52½@53c; No. 3, 51c; options were dull and ½@¾c lower on better grading, increased receipts, freer offerings and weaker West, closing weak; February, 52⅛@53½c, closing at 52½c; March, 52¾@53c, closing at 52¾c; May, 52 9-16@53 1-16c, closing at 52⅝c. Oats—Receipts, 57,750 bushels; exports, 257 bushels; sales, 105,000 bushels futures, 54,000 bushels spot; spots dull and easier; options quiet and firm; March, 38½c; May, 38 15-16@39¼c, closing at 39c; spot No. 2 white, 41⅛@41½c; No. 2 Chicago, 39½c; No. 3, 37½c; No. 3 white, 40c; mixed western, 38@39½c; white do., 39@46c. Hides fairly active and firm. Cutmeats quiet. Lard quiet and firm; western steam closed at $12 30; market nominal; sales, 750 tierces at $12 25@12 30; option sales, 250 tierces; March, $12 35, closing at $12 30; May, $12 30 asked; July, $11 92. Butter quiet and steady; western dairy, 17@24c. Cheese in fair demand and firm. Eggs lower and in better supply; receipts, 2,900 packages; western fresh, 34@35c. Tallow strong and active; city ($2 00 per package) 7½c asked. Turpentine quiet and firmer at 35@35½c. Molasses—New Orleans open kettle, good to choice in good demand and firm.

ST. LOUIS—FEB. 8.—Wheat slow and easier, closing about ⅛c below yesterday; cash, 69¼c; May, 73⅛@73⅜c; July, 74⅛c. Corn very slow and closed ⅛c lower; cash, 39⅜c; March, 40¼c; May, 42⅜@42½c; July, 43⅛@43⅜c. Oats lower; cash, 31½c bid; May, 34⅜c. Rye higher at 55c. Barley quiet; Minnesota sold at 57c. Bran higher at 73@73½c. Lead firm at $3 70. Spelter quiet at $4 05. Flaxseed higher at $1 18½. Butter unchanged. Eggs lower at 27c. Corn meal firm at $3 00. Whisky steady at $1 17. Bagging and iron cotton ties unchanged. Lard higher at $11 87½. Other provisions very slow, with only a small job trade at previous quotations.

PHILADELPHIA—FEB. 8.—Flour quiet. Wheat dull and lower; No. 2 red, February, 77@77¼c; March, 77¾@78¼c; April, 79¼@79½c asked; do. May, 79¾@80c. Corn weak and lower; No. 2 mixed, February, 51¼@51½c; March, 50⅜@50⅝c; May, 50⅜@50⅞c. Oats—Local trade demand light, but prices steady; futures dull and unchanged. Eggs unsettled and lower; Pennsylvania firsts, 30c. Receipts—Flour, 4,700 barrels, 8,750 sacks; wheat, 6,900 bushels, corn, 20,800 bushels; oats, 16,900 bushels. Shipments—Wheat, 3,150 bushels; corn, 8,850 bushels; oats, 10,800 bushels.

NEW ORLEANS—FEB. 8.—Sugar—Open kettle firm; fully fair to prime, 3 3-16@3¼c; fair to good fair, 3@3⅛c; common to good common, 2¾@2⅞c; centrifugal steady; off plantation granulated, 4 9-16@4⅝c; off white, 4⅜@4½c; gray white, 3⅞@4c; choice yellow clarified, 4⅛@4¼c; prime do., 3 15-16@4c; off seconds, 2¼@3½c. Molasses strong; centrifugal choice, 20c; strictly prime, 18@19c; prime to good prime, 13@16c; fair to good fair, 9@12c; common to good common, 6@8c; inferior 5c.

MINNEAPOLIS—FEB. 8.—Market quiet; May opened at 71c and closed at 70⅞c; the cash market was not as strong to-day; No. 1 northern sold at 70c, and No. 2 northern at 66½c. Receipts of wheat here were 177 cars, and at Duluth and Superior 10 cars. Close: February, 69c; May opened at 71c, highest, 71c, lowest, 70½c, closed at 70⅞c. July opened at 73½c; highest, 73⅝c, lowest, 73½c; on track; No. 1 hard, 71c; No. 1 northern, 69½c; No. 2 northern, 66@67c.

CINCINNATI—FEB. 8.—Wheat strong; No. 2 red, 72c; receipts, 3,000 bushels; shipments, 3,000 bushels. Corn strong; No. 2 mixed, 43c. Oats firmer; No. 2 mixed, 33¼@33½c. Rye quiet; No. 2 59c. Pork quiet and lower at $19 50. Lard firm at $12 00. Bulkmeats firm at $10 50@10 62½. Bacon steady at $12 25. Whisky quiet; sales, 740 barrels at $1 17. Butter easier. Eggs quiet at 30c.

BALTIMORE—FEB. 8.—Wheat dull; No. 2 spot and February, 76⅝c; May, 80⅜c. Corn easy; mixed spot, 51c; February, 50¾c; May, 51@51¼c. Oats quiet and steady No. 2 white western, 41c. Rye dull; No. 2, 63c nominally. Butter quite and easy; fancy, 28c. Eggs weak; 32@33c per dozen.

TOLEDO—FEB. 8.—Wheat dull and easier; No. 2 cash and February, 73c; May, 77⅛@77¼c. Corn dull and steady; No. 2 cash, 44c; May, 46½c; No. 3, 43½c. Oats quiet; cash, 36c. Rye dull; cash, 58c. Cloverseed dull and steady; prime, cash and February, $9 45; March, $9 50.

MILWAUKEE—FEB. 8.—Wheat steady; May, 70⅞c; No. 2 spring, 69c; No. 1 northern, 74c. Corn steady; No. 3, 41½@42c. Oats steady; No. 2 white, 35½c; No. 3 do., 33½@34½c. Barley quiet; No. 2, 64c; sample, 53@64½c. Rye quiet; No. 1 59½c.

KANSAS CITY—FEB. 8.—Wheat ½c lower; No. 2 hard, 66¼@66½c; No. 2 red, 71½@72c. Corn weak; No. 2 mixed, 35½@36c; No. 2 white, 46½c. Oats in fair demand; No. 2 mixed, 29@29½c; No. 2 white, 31@31½c. Eggs weak at 24@25c.

BUFFALO—FEB. 8.—Wheat—No. 1 northern, 79c; No. 2 do., 77c; winter unsettled; No. 2 red sold at 78c; no white here. Receipts—Wheat, 6,000 bushels. Shipments—Wheat, 8,000 bushels.

GETTING HOT.

New Move in the South Carolina Railroad Tax Fight.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Feb. 8.—The fight between the State authorities and the railroads over the question of taxes is becoming warmer. Yesterday a locomotive belonging to the Richmond & Danville railroad, drawing a freight train, was seized at Aiken by the sheriff of that county in obedience to a confidential circular recently sent out by Governor Tillman. To-day the Richmond & Danville attorneys applied to Judge Simonton of the United States circuit court and obtained a rule on the sheriff of Aiken county to show cause why he should not be punished for contempt in seizing property already in the hands of a receiver appointed by the United States court. A temporary injunction was issued and the sheriff ordered to answer the rule at Greenville before the United States court on March 8.

Peary to Start in June.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Feb. 8.—Lieutenant R. E. Peary says that he will start on his second Arctic expedition in June with a party of 10. They expect to be gone two years. He proposes to raise the necessary $25,000 by lecturing.

MARKET NARROW AND DULL.

Stocks Have Fallen Into That Old Rut Again.

PHILADELPHIA IS STILL GAINING.

Birmingham Traction the Only Favorite Traded In.

LUSTER MINING SHOWING STRENGTH

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST, WEDNESDAY, Feb. 8, 1893.

So far this week the stock market has been dull and trading contracted. Things apparently have fallen into a rut, and nothing but good-sized orders can restore the firm feeling and buoyant tone which prevailed during the month of January. On the first board prices opened at about the closing of yesterday, and the closing quotations this evening do not indicate any pronounced change. In spite of the narrow trading, values are well maintained and some securities have made a slight advance. The trading yesterday amounted to 685 shares of stock. The inquiry for bonds was limited, while there was a slight demand for Electric scrip.

The demand for Philadelphia company continues and the stock is strong with a decided upward tendency. It was sold to the amount of 300 shares to-day at 21⅞. It was held at 22 the greater part of the day, but on the last call softened slightly and was offered ⅛ lower. It became firmer before the close of the call and closed at the top, 21⅞ bid, 22 asked. The other natural gas stocks were steady, although the inquiry was light. Wheeling was stronger and 17¾ was bid for five shares, while it closed at 17½ bid, 20 asked. Chartiers closed at 10¾ bid, 11¼ asked; Manufacturers at 30 asked; Peoples Pipeage at 14½ bid, 15 asked; Pennsylvania at 10¼ asked.

Birmingham was the favorite traction and was stronger and higher, selling at 25. It was in more or less demand all day, and had a pronounced inclination upward. This was the only traction traded in, the demand for others in the group being light. Pleasant Valley was inclined to be weak, and was offered at 24. Duquesne traction was on the market in 100-share lots at 33⅛, but there were no buyers at that price. Citizens traction was firm at 65 bid, 66 asked, and Central traction, after fluctuating fractionally, closed at the top.

Air Brake was wanted in small lots. After the regular board a demand was developed which advanced the price to 133. Switch and Signal common was unchanged, and closed at the quotations of yesterday, while the preferred Switch was stronger, and closed at 38¾ bid, 40 asked. For Monongahela Navigation 69¼ was bid, and Monongahela Water closed at 29¾, 30 asked. Enterprise Mining was weak and closed lower at 1½ bid, 2¾ asked. Underground Cable was stronger, and closed higher at 78 bid, 80 asked, and U. S. Glass common closed at 62½ bid, 63½ asked. Bank stocks were quoted as usual, but no transactions were made.

Luster Mining was traded in at 10⅜, and 110 shares were sold at that price. It is strong on the report that the company has sent two new mills to the mines, and a new process of separating the ore is to be tried. The new process will take out 95 per cent of the gold. The market finally closed dull but steady.

The Waynesburg & Washington railroad stockholders, under the chairmanship of General J. F. Temple, held their annual meeting Tuesday and elected the following directors: J. E. Davidson, Wm. Mullins, Thos. D. Messler, James McCrea, J. T. Brooks, J. J. Brooks, J. F. Temple, Abner Tharp, W. T. Lantz, Jacob Swart, Jonathan Allison, John P. Green. J. B. Roberts of Philadelphia was elected president. The surplus for last year was $10,116 65. The line has now been laid with steel rails over its entire length. The condition of the road and equipment is much improved. The officers are the same as last year.

The Manchester-Pleasant Valley people might get a pointer from their Philadelphia brethren as to the manner of consolidating street railways. The new People's Traction Company of that city has already applied at Harrisburg for its charter under the traction motor act of 1887. The capital is $10,000,000, in 200,000 shares at 50. The application recites that 160,000 shares have been subscribed, upon which 12½ per cent has been paid in, thus making $1,000,000 cash paid, being 10 per cent of the whole capital required by law. The charter will be granted in about three weeks.

Birmingham traction was in demand on the first call at 24⅞@25, and 200 shares were sold. It was sold by Carothers, Hill & Co., and Lawrence & Co., and bought by Kuhn and Hill & Co.

In Boston Westinghouse Electric first preferred was quoted at 49½@49¾, and the second preferred at 36⅜@37.

But two transactions were made on the second call; 75 shares of Philadelphia company being sold at 21⅞, and 75 shares of Birmingham traction at 25.

The New York and Cleveland Gas Coal Company to-day elected the following board of directors: W. P. De Armit, W. H. Berger, Henry Phipps, Frank Semple, John Walker, J. J. Donnell, J. T. Hamilton, J. D. Lyon and F. M. Carnegie.

The opening transactions of the day were the sales of two lots of Philadelphia company at 21⅞. The sellers were S. S. Pinkerton and A. J. Lawrence & Co., and it was purchased by Hill & Co.

It is announced that the capital stock of the World's Fair Tower Company has been increased to $2,000,000.

W. Watt and J. J. Campbell sold 110 shares of Luster Mining stock to Kuhn at 10⅜.

As illustrating the difference in the price of gas—and by interference the increase in the net earnings of Philadelphia company—a domestic consumer exhibited a bill for $89 for the month of January. Two years ago the contract for heating the same house was $150 per year.

Reports submitted to-day at the annual meeting of the Illinois Steel Company showed that the corporation had cleared over $6,117,000 in the past year. It was decided to issue $7,000,000 in bonds at 5 per cent. No change was made in directors or officers.

The following sales were made on the local exchange:

FIRST CALL.

100 shares Philadelphia Co.	21⅞
125 shares Philadelphia Co.	21⅞
20 shares Luster Mining	10⅜
90 shares Luster Mining	10⅜
35 shares Birmingham traction	24⅞
15 shares Birmingham traction	24⅞
100 shares Birmingham traction	25
50 shares Birmingham traction	25

SECOND CALL.

75 shares Philadelphia Co.	21⅞
75 shares Birmingham traction	25

THIRD CALL.

No sales.

The closing bids and offers were as follows:

STOCKS.	Bid.	Asked.
Arsenal Bank	78	....
Allegheny National Bank	66¼	....
First National Bank, Pitts.	....	180¼
Fourth National Bank	....	130½
Fifth Avenue Bank	....	51
Fidelity Title & Trust Co.	121	125
German National Bank	....	325
Iron City National Bank	....	91
Liberty National Bank	116	....
Mechanics National Bank	110	112½
Second National Bank	281	....
Real Estate Loan & T. Co.	103	....
Second National Bank, Al.	195	....
Peoples Insurance Co.	....	30
Western Insurance Co.	....	34
Chartiers Valley Gas Co.	10¾	11¼
Manufacturers Gas Co.	....	30
Peoples Nat. Gas & P. Co.	14½	15
Pennsylvania Gas Co.	....	*10¼
Philadelphia Co.	21⅞	22
Wheeling Gas Co.	17½	20
Tuna Oil Co.	....	25
Central traction	29	30
Citizens traction	65	66
Pittsburgh traction	....	67
Pleasant Valley	23½	24¼
Birmingham traction	25	25⅛
Duquesne traction	32⅞	33¼
Manchester traction	....	43⅝
Chartiers Railway	63¼	65
Pitts., Youngs. & Ash	47½	....
Pittsburgh & Connellsvile	....	10¼
Pitts. & West. R. R. Co.	17¼	18½
Luster Mining Co.	10¼	10⅜
Enterprise Mining Co.	1½	2¾
East End Electric	....	37
Westinghouse Electric	23	25
Monongahela Naviga. Co.	69¼	....
Monongahela Water Co.	29¾	30
Union Switch & Signal Co.	19¾	20¼
Union S. & S. Co. pref.	38¾	40
Westinghouse Air Brake Co	132	135
Westinghouse Br. Co. lim.	95	....
Standard Underg'nd Cable	78	80
U. S. Glass Co., com	62½	63½

*Ex-div.

MONETARY.

The local money situation is unchanged with rates at 6 per cent for time and call loans. Money is reported slightly easier by some bankers. The clearing house figures are as follows:

Yesterday's exchanges	$2,314,350 70
Yesterday's balances	537,111 23
Same day last year:	
Exchanges	$1,966,169 95
Balances	340,685 04

NEW YORK, Feb. 8.—Money on call firmer at 1½@2½ per cent, last loan 2, closed offered at 2. Prime mercantile paper, 4¼@6. Sterling exchange quiet but firm, with actual business in bankers' bills at $4 86¼ for 60 days and $4 88 for demand.

CHICAGO, Feb. 8.—Bank clearings today, $16,733,943. New York exchange, 25c discount. Sterling exchange firm; 60-day bills, $4 86¼; sight, $4 88. Money easy at 5@6 per cent.

MEMPHIS, Feb. 8.—New York exchange selling at $1 50. Clearings, $354,363; balances, $107,190.

NEW YORK, Feb. 8.—Clearings, $117,030,350; balances, $5,935,532.

BOSTON, Feb. 8.—Clearings, $17,574,476; balances, $1,820,163. Money, 4 per cent. Exchange on New York, 10@15c discount.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 8.—Bank clearings to-day, $12,982,056; balances, $1,730,543. Money, 4 per cent.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 8.—Bank clearings, $2,201,813; balances, $441,106. Money, 6 per cent.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 8.—Clearings to-day, $2,105,893. New York exchange—Commercial 50c per $1,000 premium. Bank $1 50 per 1,000 premium.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 8.—Bank clearings, $3,607,618; balances, $524,216. Money quiet at 6@7 per cent. Exchange on New York 25c premium.

Foreign Financial.

PARIS, Feb. 8.—Three per cent rentes 98f 2½c for the account.

LONDON, Feb. 8.—Amount of bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England on balance to-day, £100,000.

LONDON, Feb. 8.—Closing—Consols, 99 1-16; do. account 99 3-16; New York, Pennsylvania & Ohio 1sts, 29½; Canadian Pacific, 88½; Erie, 25¾; do. 2nds, 108; Illinois Central, 105¾; Mexican ordinary, 23¼; St. Paul common, 82⅝; New York Central, 113½; Reading, 25¼; Mexican Central new 4s, 67¼; bar silver, 38⅜d. Money, ¾@1 per cent. Rate of discount in the open market for both short and 3 months bills, 1¼@1⅜ per cent.

Boston Stock Market.

BOSTON, Feb. 8.—Atchison & Topeka, 34¾; Boston & Albany, 219; Boston & Maine, 176½; Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, 100½; Eastern Railroad 6s, 120; Fitchburg Railroad, 94; Kansas City, St. Joseph & Council Bluffs 7s, 120; Massachusetts Central, 20¾; New York & New England, 49¾; Old Colony, 210; Alouez Mining Company (new), ¾; Atlantic, 10; Boston & Montana, 34; Calumet & Hecla, 303; Franklin, 13; Kearsarge, 11¾; Osceola, 36½; Quincy, 136; Santa Fe Copper, 5; Tamarack, 164; Anniston Land Company, 22; Boston Land Company, 5¼; West End Land Company, 17; Bell Telephone, 269; Lamson Store Service, 18½; Water Power, 2½; Centennial, 7½; New England Telegraph, 58¾; Batte & Boston, 11¼; General Electric, 111.

Wool.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 8.—Wool receipts, 3,000 pounds; shipments, 118,000 pounds, 25,000 less Missouri sold on private terms; market firm and higher. Missouri and Illinois medium quiet at 20@24c; light fine, 19@20c; heavy fine, 16@18c. Kansas and Nebraska medium, 18@25c; light fine, 17@18c; heavy fine, 14@16c. Texas, Arkansas and Indian medium, 19@23½c; light fine, 18@19c; heavy fine, 15@17c. Northern Territory medium, 19@22c; light fine, 18@19c; heavy fine, 15@17c. Colorado, New Mexico, etc., medium, 18@21c; light fine, 17@18c; heavy, 13@15c; tub washed, fair to choice, 30@33c.

Coffee and Sugar.

NEW YORK, Feb. 8.—Coffee—Options opened steady and unchanged to 10 points up, closed steady at 5 points up to 15 points down; sales, 36,750 bags, including: February, 17.60c; March, 17.50@17.70c; April, 17.10@17.35c; May, 17.00@17.15c; June, 16.95@17.00c; July, 16.75@16.85c; August, 16.85c; September, 16.75@16.90c; October, 16.80c; November, 16.70c; December, 16.45@16.65c; spot Rio quiet and steady; No. 7, 18¼@18⅜c. Sugar—Raw firm, fair demand; fair refining, 3 1-16c; sales, 2,500 bags centrifugals, 96° test, at 3 7-16c; and 400 bags molasses sugar, 89° test, 2 13-16c.

Fiber and Rope Market.

Manilla, good c-t	6⅜@6¾
Sisal	6⅛@6½
New Zealand flax	5@5½
Am. dble dres'd, ton	190@200
do. sin. dressed	180@190
Am. long tow	4@4½
do. rough	115@120
Russian, new	155@175
Italian	190@200

Rope prices are subject to a discount of 1c per lb to dealers and an additional discount of ¼c per lb on lots of 2,400 lbs.

	Manilla.	Sisal.	N. Z.
Rope 1¼ in cir. and up,	9¾	7½	7½

Philadelphia Stocks.

Closing quotations received over their exclusive private wire by Messrs. Henry Sproul & Co., No. 78 Fourth avenue, members of the New York and Philadelphia stock exchanges:

Pennsylvania Central, 54⅝@54¾; Reading, 24⅝@24 11-16; Lehigh Valley, 60⅞@61; Lehigh Navigation, 54@54½; Philadelphia & Erie, 32@32½; Northern Pacific common, 18@18⅛; Northern Pacific preferred, 49⅛@49¾; Metropolitan traction, 148; Philadelphia traction, 142.

English Goods Market.

MANCHESTER, Feb. 8.—The *Guardian* in its commercial article says: The position is unchanged. Business is limited. Prices, though firm, are unremunerative owing to the inertness of most of the consuming markets. There are few fresh transactions for India. The demand from China is poor. Regular makes of shirtings are neglected. Buyers are inclined to watch the cotton and labor developments before operating.

The Metal Market.

NEW YORK, Feb. 8.—Pig iron dull and steady; American, $12 75@15 50. Copper quiet and steady; lake, $12 00. Lead steady; domestic, $3 87½. Tin firm and quiet; straits, $20 20.

CURRENTS OF COMMERCE.

Unfavorable Weather Offsets Business.

THE MARKETS HOLD STEADY TO FIRM.

Coffees Are Strong and Canned Goods Inclined Upward.

COLD WEATHER HAS NOT INJURED FRUIT

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST, WEDNESDAY, Feb. 8, 1893.

Complaints have been made among the local merchants to the effect that the shipments of merchandise, both in and out, have been somewhat delayed by the unfavorable weather. Cold weather in the West and now here, together with the local high rivers, are the factors which have caused a lull in the usual avenues of trade. In spite of these drawbacks there is a fair demand for many lines of goods, and prices remain steady. There are few changes to note, and the markets are for the most part firm at recent quotations. Coffees are in moderate supply and very firm, and some of the choice grades are higher. Canned goods continue firm, and corn and tomatoes are higher. Sugar is steady and unchanged, while soap is steadily inclined upward and will go higher.

Following the recent agitation of the opening of a foreign market for the sale of cranberries the Cape Cod Cranberry Association is distributing an agreement in which each grower is asked to contribute 3 per cent of his crop for foreign shipment. Indirect returns promise a large consumption abroad. This step is taken because of the constantly increasing product and the insufficiency of the home market, which necessitates some means to increase the demand, or the cranberry business will soon be overdone and financial disaster necessarily follow among some growers of the fruit.

It is announced by the Michigan fruit commissioner that the arctic weather has not injured the fruit prospects of the Benton Harbor section. Strawberries and other small fruits were well protected by the heavy snows, while the outlook for peaches and apples promises an abundant harvest.

A bill to regulate sardine packing on the Maine coast has reached the third reading at Augusta, and the indications are that it will become a law. It it does the standard of American sardines, to all accounts, will be changed for the better.

The cement companies of Louisville and the surrounding country have formed a combine, with $1,200,000 capital. Prices are to be advanced.

Grain, Feed and Flour.

The following are the closing bids and offers made at the Grain and Flour exchange:

SPOT.	Bid.	Asked
Extra No. 3 white oats		39 c
No. 2 yellow shelled corn	48¾c	49 c
White middlings	$19 00	$19 50
No. 2 white oats	39 c	40 c
Mixed ear corn	45 c	50 c
FIVE DAYS.		
No. 2 yellow shelled corn	48½c	50 c
No. 2 yellow ear corn	51½c	52½c
No. 2 white oats	38⅞c	40 c
Extra No. 3 white oats	38½c	39½c
Winter wheat bran	$16 62½	$17 00
Sack bran	17 00	18 00
No. 1 timothy hay	14 37½	14 75
No. 2 timothy hay, sold	13 00	13 50
Packing hay	8 50	9 00
No. 2 feeding prairie hay	8 25	9 00
No. 1 feeding prairie hay, sold	....	10 00
TEN DAYS.		
No. 2 yellow shelled corn	48½c	50 c
No. 2 yellow ear corn	51 c	53 c
No. 2 white oats	39 c	40 c
No. 1 white oats	40 c	41c
Extra No. 3 white oats	38 c	39½c
Winter wheat bran	$16 75	$17 00
No. 2 timothy hay	14 50	14 75
Iowa upland hay	12 00	14 00
Indiana upland hay	....	10 50

Receipts bulletined: Via P., Ft. W. & C.—8 cars oats, 1 car feed, 3 cars bran, 6 cars hay, 1 car flour, 4 cars barley; P., C. & St. L.—2 cars straw, 2 cars hay, 4 cars oats, 1 car bran, 7 cars corn.

The following sales were made at the grain and flour exchange: One car extra No. 3 white oats, five days, at 38½c; 1 car No. 2 timothy hay, five days, at $13 00; 1 car No. 1 feeding prairie hay, five days, at $10 00.

RANGE OF THE LOCAL MARKET.

[Note—The following prices are for carlots on track; dealers charge an advance for small lots from store:]

WHEAT—No. 1 red, 76@77c; No. 2 red, 75@76c; No. 3, 73@74c.

CORN—No. 2 yellow shelled, 48½@49c; high mixed do., 47½@48c; mixed do., 45@46c; No. 2 yellow ear, 53@54c; high mixed, 52@52½c.

OATS—No. 1 white, 40@41c; No. 2 white, 39@39½c; extra No. 3 white, 38@39c; mixed, 37@38c.

RYE—New No. 1, 69@70c; No. 2 Western, 67@68c.

FLOUR—Fancy winter patents, $4 50@4 75; fancy spring patents, $4 75@5 00; fancy straight winter, $4 00@4 25; clear winter, $3 85@4 10; straight XXX bakers, $3 50@3 75; rye flour, $3 75@4 00.

MILLFEED—Bran, winter wheat in bulk, $16 50@17 00 per ton; No. 1 white middlings, $18 75@19 50; No. 2 do., $17 50@18 00; brown middlings, $16 50@18 00; chop, $17 00@21 00.

HAY—Choice timothy, $15 00@16 00; No. 1 do., $14 00@14 75; No. 2 do., $13 25@13 50, clover hay, $12 00@13 00; mixed clover and timothy, $13 50@14 00; loose, from country wagons, $18 00@20 00; No. 1 feeding prairie hay, $9 50@10 00; packing, $7 50@8 00.

STRAW—Oats, $8 00@8 50; wheat, $6 00@6 50; rye, $7 00@7 50.

Country Produce.

APPLES—Fancy, $3 50@3 75 per barrel; choice, $3 00@3 25; common, $1 50@2 00.

BEANS—New York and Michigan peas, $2 10@2 20 per bushel; hand-picked mediums, $2 10@2 20; lima, 4@4½c per lb.

BERRIES, ETC.—Cranberries, Cape Cod, $3 00@3 25 per box; do. Jersey, per box, $3 00@3 25.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—2¼@2½c per lb, according to quality.

BUTTER—Elgin creamery, 31@32c; choice Ohio brands, 27@29c; fair to choice dairy rolls, 24@26c; choice to fancy country rolls, 24@26c; medium to good do., 17@21c; common to fair do., 14@15c.

CHEESE—New York, 12@12¼c; Ohio, fall make, 11¾@12c; Wisconsin Swiss, 15@16c; Ohio Swiss, 14@15c; imported Swiss, 26@27c; limburger, 11@12c.

CIDER—New sweet, $5 50@6 00 per bbl.; sand refined, $7 00@7 50; crab, $7 50@8 00.

DRIED FRUIT—Evaporated apricots, in bags, 17@18c; in boxes, 17@18c; raspberries, in barrels, 22@22½c; in boxes, 23@23½c; California peaches, in bags, 14@18c; in boxes, 15½@18c; pitted cherries, 16@17c; apples, rings, 11@11½c; huckleberries, 6½@7c; dried grapes, 4½@5c.

EGGS—Strictly fresh Ohio and Pennsylvania stock, 36@37c; storage, 27@28c; solution eggs, 20½@22c.

GAME—Rabbits, per pair, 20@25c; squirrels, $1 00@1 25 per dozen; pheasants, $6 00@7 00 per dozen; quail, $1 75@2 00 per dozen; wild turkeys, 75c@$1 50 each; Mallard ducks, $3 00@3 50 per dozen; whole venison deer, 10@11c per lb; saddles, 15@16 per lb.

POTATOES—Fancy Burbanks, per bushel, $1 00@1 05 from store; on track, 85@90c; Jersey medium sweets, $2 00@2 50; Jersey sweets $5 00@5 50.

POULTRY—Live chickens, old, 75@80c per pair, according to size; spring chickens, 75@90c; live turkeys, 10@11c; ducks, 50@65c; geese, $1 00@1 25; dressed chickens, 14@15c; dressed turkeys, 16@17c.

TROPICAL FRUIT—Oranges, Florida, $3 00@3 10 per box; lemons, $3 25@3 50 per box; cocoanut, $4 50 per 100, 55@60c per dozen; bananas, $1 25@2 50 per bunch; pineapples, $12 00@17 00 per 100, according to size; Malaga grapes, $7 00@9 50 per bbl.

TURNIPS—Blue tops, washed, $2 75@3 00; unwashed, $2 25@2 50 per bbl.

ONIONS—Yellow danvers, $4 00@4 25. Spanish, per crate, $1 65@1 75.

VEGETABLES—New California cabbage, 3½c per lb; German seed cabbage, 3¼@4c per lb; cabbage in barrels, sugar barrels, $3 50@4 00, flour barrels, $2 50@2 75; rutabagas, $1 25 per barrel; egg plant, 75c@$1 00 per dozen; celery, 35@50c; spinach, $1 50@1 75 per barrel.

MISCELLANEOUS—Popcorn, 3@3½c per lb; country lard, 11@12c; hominy, $3 10@3 25 per barrel; pickles, $7 00@8 00; tallow, 3@4c per lb; feathers, choice geese, 60@65c per lb; do., mixed, 40@50c; beeswax, good to choice yellow, 30@35c; medium and dark, 25@28c. Peanuts, green, 4½@5½c; do. roasted, $1 00@1 35 per bushel.

Groceries.

SUGARS—Standard cubes, 5¼c; powdered, 5¼c; standard granulated, 4⅞c; granulated in bags, 5⅛c; confectioners' A, 4⅞c; soft A, 4⅝@4¾c; yellow, 3⅞@4c; dark, 4@4¼c.

ROASTED COFFEE—Standard packages, 24 3-20c; fancy packages, 28@33c. Loose—Choice Mocha, 35½@36c; Java, 36½@37½c; Maracaibo, 29½@30½c; Santos, 28@8½c; Rio, 22@28½c.

GREEN COFFEE—Choice Mocha, 32½@33½c; Java, 34@35c; Rio, 20@21c; Maracaibo, 26¼@27½c; Santos, 23@24c.

RICE—Fancy head Carolina, 6¼@6½c; prime to choice, 5¾@6c; Louisiana, 5½@6c; Java, 5½@5¾c; Japan, 5¾@6c.

SYRUP—Corn syrup, 23@24c; choice to fancy sugar, 27@28c; common to fair, 20@25c; black strap, 12@13c.

NEW ORLEANS MOLASSES—Fancy new crop, 37c; centrifugals, 32c; choice, 36c.

OILS—Refined, 110°, 6½c per gallon; Ohio test, 6¼c; headlight, 150°, 7¼c; water white, 7½c; elaine, 13½c; carnadine, 10½c; miners' winter white, 55@58c.

FRUIT—Layer raisins, $1 90 per box; California London layers, $2 00; muscatels, $1 75@2 00; California muscatels, $1 80@1 85; Valencias, 7c per lb; layer Valencias, 7¾c; sultanas, 9¾@10¼c; currants, 4¾@4¾c; Turkey prunes, 12¼@15c; citron, 14@15c; lemon peel, 9½@10c.

CANNED GOODS.—Standard peaches, $2 10@2 25; extra peaches, $2 35@2 50; seconds, $1 85@1 95; pie peaches, $1 20@1 25; finest corn, $1 45@1 50; Harford county corn, $1 05@1 15; lima beans, $1 20@1 25; soaked, 80@85c; early June peas, $1 15@1 25; marrowfat peas, $1 05@1 10; soaked, 75@80c; French peas, $15 00@20 00 per 100 cans or $1 75@2 00 per dozen; pineapples, $1 35@1 50; extra do., $2 50; Bahama do., $2 90; Damson plums, Eastern, $1 35; California pears, $2 25@2 85; do. green gages, $1 75; do. egg plums, $1 75; do. apricots, $1 80@1 90; do. extra white cherries, $2 75@2 80; do. red cherries 2-lb cans, $1 75; raspberries, $1 30@1 50; strawberries, $1 20@1 30; gooseberries, $1 10@1 25; tomatoes, $1 15@1 25; salmon, 1-lb, $1 25@1 35; blackberries, 75@80c; succotash, 2-lb cans, soaked, 90c; do. standard, 2-lb cans, $1 25@1 50; corned beef, 2-lb cans, $2 00@2 10; do. 14-lb cans, $13 50; roast beef, 2-lb, $2 00; chipped beef, 1-lb cans, $2 20@2 30; baked beans, $1 25@1 45; lobsters, 1-lb cans, $2 25; mackerel, fresh, 1-lb, $1 90; broiled, 1-lb, $1 50; sardines, domestic, ¼s, $4 25; ½s, $6 25; ¾s, mustard, $3 75; imported, ¼s, $10 50@12 50; imported, ½s, $18 00@23 00; canned apples, 3lb, 80@85c; gallons, $3 25.

Provisions.

SMOKED MEATS—Hams, large, 15c; do., medium, 15¼c; do., small, 15½c; trimmed hams, 16c; extra family breakfast bacon, 15½c; breakfast bacon, 14¼c; shoulders, sugar cured, 12¼c; dried beef in sets, 12c; dried beef, rounds and knuckles, 15c; dried beef, flats, 11c; California hams, 12¼c; bacon shoulders, 11¼c; clear bellies, 12¾c.

DRY SALT MEATS—Shoulder, 10¾c; bellies, 12c.

PICKLED MEATS—Heavy mess pork, per barrel, $21 00; light, $22 00.

LARD—Pure lard, tierces, 340 lb, 12⅞c; half barrels, 120 lb, 13c; tubs, 60 lb, 13⅛c; buckets, 20 lb, 13⅜c; 50-lb tin cans, 2 in a case, 13c; 10-lb tin pails, 6 in a case, 13⅛c; 5-lb tin pails, 12 in a case, 13⅜c; 3-lb tin pails, 20 in a case, 13⅜c; tierces, kettle, for bakers' use, 12⅞c. (Western compound)—Tierces, 350 lb, 10¼c; half barrels, 10⅜c; tubs, 10½c; buckets, 10⅝c; 50 lb tin cans, 2 in a rack, 10⅜c; 10-lb tin cans, 6 in case, 10⅝c; 5-lb tin pails, 12 in a case, 11c; 3-lb tin pails, 20 in a case, 11½c.

LIVE STOCK.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST, WEDNESDAY, Feb. 8, 1893.

East Liberty.

The market has been the highest this week for years. The high range of prices which prevailed was due more to the railroad blockade than any other cause. Hogs touched the highest point since the war, selling at $8 90 per cwt. Cattle and sheep were also higher and active.

The supply of cattle on sale Monday was 55 loads, against 57 loads last Monday. The market ruled active at an advance of 10@15c per cwt. on all grades over last week's prices. Tuesday's receipts, 5 loads, less to-day, and the market steady at quotations.

Extra, 1,450 to 1,600 lb	$5 50@5 75
Prime, 1,300 to 1,400 lb	5 25@5 50
Good, 1,200 to 1,300 lb	4 85@5 10
Tidy, 1,050 to 1,150 lb	4 40@4 75
Fair, 1,000 to 1,100 lb	4 20@4 50
Fair, 900 to 1,000 lb	3 75@4 15
Common, 700 to 900 lb	3 00@3 50
Rough half fat, 1,000 to 1,300 lb	3 00@4 25
Common to good fat oxen	2 50@4 50
Common to good fat bulls	2 00@3 75
Common to good fat cows	2 25@3 75
Heifers, 700 to 1,100 lb	2 75@4 00
Bologna cows, per head	5 00@12 00
Fresh cows and springers	15 00@40 00

The receipts of hogs on Monday were eight double-deck loads, and the market ruled active on all grades at an advance of 35@40c per cwt. over last week's closing prices. Tuesday's and to-day's receipts were light, with the market slow and 10 cents lower than on Monday. Prices are as follows:

Prime Philadelphias	$8 80@8 90
Mixed	8 70@8 75
Best Yorkers	8 60@8 65
Light Yorkers	8 40@8 50
Pigs	7 50@8 00
Roughs	7 00@8 00

Sheep receipts Monday were 17 double-deck loads. The market ruled active on all grades of sheep at an advance of 10 to 20c per cwt., while lambs were steady at quotations. Tuesday's receipts light; market steady at quotations:

Prime, 95 to 110 lb wethers	$5 60@5 80
Good, 85 to 90 lb wethers	5 00@5 40
Fair, 70 to 80 lb wethers	3 75@4 75
Common, 65 to 70 lb	3 00@3 75
Culls	1 50@2 50
Lambs	4 50@6 50
Veal calves, prime	6 00@8 00

SOME OF THE SALES.

W. Holmes & Co.: Cattle—3 head, 3,010 lb, $3 00; 2 head, 1,660 lb, $3 65. Hogs—65 head, 11,165 lb, $8 50; 35 head, 4,820 lb, $4 65. Sheep—57 head, 4,820 lb, $4 65; 8 head, 425 lb, $5 00.

Lafferty Bros. & Hadden: Cattle—8 head, 9,120 lb, $4 60; 8 head, 9,750 lb, $5 00; 11 head, 1,160 lb, $4 35; 8 head, 8,600 lb, $4 00; 15 calves, 1,760 lb, $7 65. Hogs—7 head, 1,110 lb, $8 65; 4 head, 540 lb, $8 35. Sheep—119 head, 9,270 lb, $5 00; 41 head, 3,750 lb, $5 50; 39 head, 1,830 lb, $5 50.

L. Dyer & Co.: Cattle—20 head, 21,780 lb, $4 40; 21 head, 20,120 lb, $4 25; 18 head, 17,440 lb, $4 00. Hogs—33 head, 5,500 lb, $8 75; 10 head, 1,070 lb, $7 50; 39 head, 5,820 lb, $8 60; 37 head, 7,570 lb, $8 90. Sheep—9 head, 720 lb, $3 75; 10 head, 540 lb, $5 15; 5 calves, 630 lb, $7 50.

S. B. Hedges & Co.: Cattle—10 head, 11,730 lb, $4 25; 3 head, 2,640 lb, $4 25; 12 head, 11,430 lb, $4 65; 20 head, 19,520 lb, $4 95; 2 oxen, 3,480 lb, $4 25. Hogs—8 head, 1,670 lb, $8 75; 36 head, 6,840 lb, $8 75; 45 head, 7,660 lb, $8 60; 2 head, 640 lb, $7 75. Sheep—113 head, 7,421 lb, $5 00; 70 head, 4,790 lb, $6 25; 78 head, 6,700 lb, $5 30; 17 head, 1,690 lb, $5 35; 169 head, 11,120 lb, $5 75; 75 head, 6,030 lb, $6 40.

Huff, Hazlewood & Imhoff: Cattle—16 head, 19,080 lb, $4 75; 15 head, 20,970 lb, $4 50; 20 head, 22,840 lb, $4 75. Hogs—101 head, 13,320 lb, $8 00; 45 head, 6,700 lb, $2 85; 28 head, 4,220 lb, $7 80; 18 head, 2,510 lb, $7 80. Sheep—110 head, 8,490 lb, $6 40; 81 head, 6,000 lb, $5 25; 100 head, 8,300 lb, $5 75; 171 head, 13,420 lb, $6 40; 176 head, 21,530 lb, $5 60; 175 head, 15,390 lb, $5 30; 2 calves, 210 lb, $7 50.

McCall, Rowlen & Newburn: Cattle—10 head, 11,960 lb, $4 90; 4 head, 4,230 lb, $4 50; 5 head, 5,510 lb, $4 60; 9 head, 9,730 lb, $4 50; 12 head, 13,630 lb, $4 50; 16 head, 22,070 lb, $5 50; 14 head, 18,570 lb, $5 25. Hogs—7 head, 1,749 lb, $8 90; 67 head, 12,750 lb, $8 90; 10 head, 2,120 lb, $8 75; 13 head, 1,740 lb, $8 50; 3 head, 480 lb, $8 50. Sheep—72 head, 5,340 lb, $5 25; 70 head, 7,450 lb, $6 00; 42 head, 2,510 lb, $5 50; 53 head, 4,100 lb, $4 80; 38 head, 2,910 lb, $3 80; 42 head, 3,030 lb, $6 00; 10 head, 590 lb, $5 00.

Reneker, Linkhorn & Co.: Cattle—5 head, 7,050 lb, $4 60; 11 head, 14,120 lb, $3 75; 19 head, 16,590 lb, $3 35; 4 bulls, 4,175 lb, $2 50; 6 head, 3,740 lb, $2 50. Hogs—1 head, 430 lb, $8 40; 6 head, 440 lb, $6 00; 6 head, 440 lb, $7 40; 3 head, 680 lb, $7 85; 4 head, 860 lb, $6 75; 5 head, 680 lb, $7 75; 87 head, 14,580 lb, $8 70; 85 head, 12,780 lb, $8 60; 3 head, 475 lb, $8 00; 1 calf, 110 lb, $6 75.

Hesket, Hamilton & Orr: Cattle—4 head, 4,960 lb, $5 10; 10 oxen, 14,740 lb, $3 75; 3 oxen, 3,930 lb, 3c; 3 bulls, 3,930 lb, $3 30; 7 fresh cows, $31 per head; 15 dry cows, $20 per head. Hogs—16 head, 3,010 lb, $8 75; 96 head, 15,180 lb, $8 65; 29 head, 4,970 lb, $8 50; 19 head, 2,180 lb, 8¼c; 14 head, 1,600 lb, 7½c. Sheep—114 head, 9,280 lb, $6 40; 173 head, 15,450 lb, $5 50; 19 head, 1,870 lb, $5 25; 125 head, 10,640 lb, $5 10; 20 head, 1,200 lb, $4 50; 25 head, 2,140 lb, $4 30; 10 head, 680 lb, $3 95.

HERR'S ISLAND.

CATTLE—The shipments of cattle were light and the market strong. Prices were as follows: Strictly prime cornfed cattle, retail, $6 10@6 80; prime heavy, 1,500 to 1,600 lb, $5 50@5 75; prime, 1,300 to 1,400 lb, $4 40@4 65; medium, 1,000 to 1,200 lb, $3 75@4 15; common, $2 50@2 75; bulls, $2 25@3 00; dry fat cows, $2 00@3 00; fresh cows, $25 to $35 per head.

HOGS—Shipments of hogs were small and the market strong. Prices ranged as follows: Select fancy and Ohio hogs, retail, $8 85@9 10; common, $8 00@8 50; rough, $7 50@8 00.

SHEEP—Shipments of sheep were light and the market was strong. Prices ranged as follows: Choice Ohio and Pennsylvania sheep, retail, $5 50@5 90; medium do., $4 20@4 30; common, $2 20@3 60.

LAMBS—The shipments of lambs were light and the market was strong. Prices ranged as follows: Choice Ohio and Pennsylvania lambs, retail, $5 50@6 45; spring lambs, $6 75@7 25; common do., $3 85@4 60.

CALVES—Shipments light and market strong. Prices ranged as follows: Choice veal calves, $6 55@7 10; common heavy do., $2 60@4 20.

[By Associated Press.]

ST. LOUIS — FEB. 8.—Cattle—Receipts, 8,100 head; shipments, 2,200 head; market active and higher; fair to good natives, $3 50@4 75; choice, $5 00@5 25; fed steers, $3 20@4 65; fed Texas heifers, $3 50@4 10.

Hogs—Receipts, 3,300 head; shipments, 3,800 head; market 10c higher; heavy, $7 90@8 35; packing, $7 70@8 20; light $7 80@8 15.

Sheep—Receipts, 500 head; shipments, 1,200 head; market firm; fair to good natives, $3 00@5 00; choice muttons, $4 75@5 25.

ST. LOUIS Feb. 8.—Cotton 1-16c lower; middling, 9¼c; sales, none; receipts, 2,900 bales; shipments, 2,000 bales; stock, 99,400 bales.

CHICAGO — FEB. 8.—The *Evening Journal* reports: Cattle—Receipts, 8,500 head; shipments, 2,500 head; market 10@15c higher; best natives, $3 90@6 15; fair to good, $5 00@5 55; others, $3 50@4 75; feeders, $4 00@4 50; stockers, $3 50@3 75; cows, $3 50@3 90; Texan steers, $3 80@4 50.

Hogs—Receipts, 1,000 head; shipments, 6,000 head; market 10@15c higher; mixed and packers, $7 90@8 30; prime heavy and butchers' weights, $8 40@8 65; prime light, $8 00@8 15, other lights, $7 50@7 75.

Sheep—Receipts, 8,500 head; shipments, 1,100 head; market a trifle higher; natives, $4 00@5 50; westerns, 5 00@5 25; lambs, $4 50@6 45.

NEW YORK—FEB. 8.—Beeves—Receipts, 1,226 head, including 45 cars for sale; market active and 15c per 100 lb higher; native steers, $4 10@4 85 per 100 lb; bulls and cows, $2 10@3 75; dressed beef steady at 8@9½c per lb; shipments to-day 2,500 quarters of beef. Calves—Receipts, 819 head; market firm; veals, $5 00@9 00 per 100 lb; grassers, $3 00@3 25; western calves, $3 00@4 00.

Sheep and Lambs—Receipts, 4,223 head; market ¼c per lb higher; sheep, $4 50@6 90 per 100 lb; lambs, $6 50@7 05.

Hogs—Receipts, 5,248 head consigned direct; nominally higher at $8 10@8 50 per 100 lb.

KANSAS CITY—FEB. 8.—Cattle—Receipts, 5,200 head; shipments, 1,200 head; the market was active and strong; stockers steady. Representative sales—Dressed beef and shipping steers, $3 90@5 40; cows and heifers, $2 10@3 95; stockers and feeders, $3 42½@4 15.

Hogs—Receipts, 6,300 head; shipments, 1,000 head; the market was strong to 5c higher, closing strong; all grades, $6 00@8 00; bulk, $7 70@7 85.

Sheep—Receipts, 14,000 head; shipments, 400 head; the market was active and strong, and 10@15c higher than last week; representative sales, muttons, $4 85.

CINCINNATI—FEB. 8.—Hogs scarce and higher at $7 30@8 55; receipts, 2,800 head; shipments, 2,600 head.

Cattle stronger at $2 50@5 50; receipts, 650 head; shipments, 300 head.

Sheep strong at $3 00@5 50; receipts, 500 head; shipments, none. Lambs scarce and firm at $4 00@6 00.

BUFFALO—FEB. 8.—Cattle strong. Hogs higher; receipts, 5 cars sale; Yorkers, $8 50@8 60; mediums and heavy, $8 60@8 80; pigs, $8 00.

Sheep and Lambs—Receipts, 125 cars sale; market higher.

Wool.

NEW YORK, Feb. 7.—Wool active and firm; domestic fleece, 27@32c; pulled, 20@37c; Texas, 17@21c.

BOSTON, Feb. 7.—The demand for wool has been good and the market has ruled firm. Ohio and Pennsylvania fleeces have been selling at 28@29c for X, 29@31c for XX, and XX and above, 33@34c.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 7.—Wool active; stocks light; values hardening; Ohio, Pennsylvania and West Virginia XX and above, 29@31c; X, 28@29c; medium, 34@36c; coarse, 33@35c. New York, Michigan, Indiana and Western fine or X and XX, 26@27c; medium, 33@34c; coarse, 33@34c; fine washed delaine X and XX, 29@33c; medium washed combing and delaine, 35@37c; coarse do. do. do. do., 34@36c.

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The par excellence of CATTLE FOOD. Highly recommended for its FLESH and FAT forming and MILK and BUTTER producing qualities. For sale in any quantities, from a sack to car lots.
W. I. CARROLL,
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CLOSED HIS DESK.

President Cleveland's Last Active Business Day in New York City.

PREPARING FOR THE INAUGURAL.

He Will Put in the Time at Lakewood on His Address.

WILL BE PLENTY TO OCCUPY HIM.

SPECIAL TO THE PITTSBURGH POST.

NEW YORK, Feb. 8.—Mr. Cleveland's last business day in the city before his departure for Washington to be inaugurated as president was a busy one. He came in on an early train, as he has been doing for the past two weeks, and found plenty of callers awaiting his arrival, and as far as possible he saw everybody that came. In the afternoon a long conference was held with ex-Secretary Fairchild, ex-Mayor Grace and Oswald Ottendorfer. These gentlemen were accorded all the time they wanted, and no doubt discussed fully all the different questions in which they were interested.

Mr. Cleveland left the office about 4 o'clock, seeing State Senator McClelland for a few minutes. He was accompanied on his return to Lakewood by his old postmaster general, Don M. Dickinson, who during the past fortnight has made several journeys. As he has already announced, this is Mr. Cleveland's last business day in the city before his departure for Washington for the inauguration exercies. He will perhaps be compelled to return to the city two or three times, but if so it will be to attend to matters requiring personal attention, and he will not go to his office nor receive visitors.

SHAPING HIS POLICY.

It is certain that his plans at Lakewood will make it impossible for him to see any considerable number of callers. He has reached just such a place in his work that he must now go on and complete it. Thus far he has had no opportunity to think of his inaugural address, or on the policy to be pursued upon a good many important questions that are either continuous in their interest or certain to arise immediately after his assumption of office. He has said to some of his best friends that he will not be able to give them any special time or attention during the next four weeks.

Congressman O'Ferrall was in the city to-day and called upon Mr. Cleveland, although he insisted that he had no cabinet appointments to urge. Mr. O'Ferrall is the most prominent candidate for the succession to the governorship in his State, and has long been regarded as a strong free silver advocate. He said to-day on this question: "As to silver legislation in congress, if the Andrew silver bill could ever be brought to a vote in the house I think it would pass. The free coinage members will vote against it and doubtless filibuster all they can. I doubt very much whether it will come to a vote this session, unless some kind of a cloture rule is put in operation. I am not so rabid for free coinage. When I was re-elected two years ago my constituents instructed me to vote for free coinage, and I did so. But since that time a decided revolution has taken place in the sentiment of the people in my district. They thought two years ago that free silver would be the way to relieve the monetary situation, but now they have modified their views greatly on the subject.

CHANGE OF SENTIMENT.

"They want a good dollar now, and they are not anxious for free coinage. In other sections of the State the sentiment in favor of free silver has changed. There is the ultra advocate of free silver, Congressman Pierce of Tennessee, who even failed to secure a renomination the last time, and thinking the free silver element was strong enough to elect him he ran as an independent. He was badly defeated, showing that he mistook the real sentiment of the people. Other extreme free silver men in the South have found that their constituents are not extremists on the subject. I have not decided yet how I will vote on the Andrew silver bill. I certainly would like to see the Sherman silver purchase act repealed, and less silver coined. I would be willing to vote for a measure that would repeal it and restore the Bland act. Then, instead of $4,000,000 monthly, only $2,000,000 would be coined."

Mr. O'Ferrall said that the anti-option bill would certainly pass, if it came to a vote, by two to one. He favored an early extra session in order to begin work immediately on the tariff and have a new tariff measure by the next congressional election. The people expected the burdensome McKinley measure, a heavy tax, to be wiped out, and the Democrats should do it at once.

NEBRASKA'S NEW SENATOR.

Judge William Vincent Allen, a Populist, Elected Yesterday.

LINCOLN, NEB., Feb. 8.—The senatorial deadlock in the legislature was broken this morning. Judge W. V. Allen, Populist, was elected United States senator, receiving 70 votes, four more than necessary for a choice.

William Vincent Allen was born at Midway, Madison county, O., January 20, 1847. In 1856 he moved to Iowa and enlisted at the age of 15 years with Company G, Thirty-second Iowa, in the war of the rebellion. He carried a musket for three years. He studied law with L. L. Ainsworth of West Union, Ia. Nine years ago he came to Nebraska, locating at Madison, his present home. His conversion to the Populist idea occurred during the campaign of 1890, and since that time he has been enthusiastic in the advocacy of the party's principles. In the fall of 1891 he was nominated by the Populists for judge of the Ninth judicial district, and was elected. Previous to his going over to the Populists he was an enthusiastic Republican and a member of the State convention of 1890. He took an earnest and active part in that famous campaign, stumping the State for his party ticket and doing splendid work for it. Judge Allen is a Grand Army man, and on every possible occasion gives evidence of his love for the old soldiers, taking prominent parts in State and district encampments.

The newly elected senator is a giant in stature it is said his mental caliber is consistent with his physical make-up.

A WASHINGTON POINTER.

Congressman Herbert Congratulated as Coming Naval Secretary.

SPECIAL TO THE PITTSBURGH POST.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8.—Mr. Hilary A. Herbert of Alabama was generally congratulated by his friends in the house to-day on the prospect of his becoming secretary of the navy in the next administration. It seems to be regarded here as pretty well settled that Mr. Herbert will get the naval portfolio, and the selection gives satisfaction to Mr. Herbert's associates, as well as to all who are interested in the navy.

Mr. Herbert, who is now chairman of the naval committee of the house, has been a member of that committee almost since his congressional career began in the Forty-fifth congress. He is more familiar with our naval affairs than any other member of either house, with the possible exception of Mr. Boutelle of Maine.

MUST SERVE 10 YEARS YET.

Dynamiter Daly Has No Hope of an Early Pardon.

LONDON, Feb. 8.—In reply to a question in the house of commons to-day concerning the liberation of Dynamiter Daly Home Secretary Asquith declared that there was no intention to interfere with the normal course of the sentence. Daly had been sentenced to penal servitude for life, and in the ordinary course a period of 20 years elapsed before the sentence of a prisoner under sentence for life was remitted. As Daly was sentenced only 10 years ago, the reply of the home secretary leaves no hope of his early liberation.

Mr. Gladstone said that he voiced the feeling of all parties in rising to propose that the debate on the address should have precedence until concluded. Then followed a spirited debate during which Timothy Healy accused Mr. Balfour of wholesale obstruction to government measures, and Mr. Gladstone stated that he would be forced to apply the closure if the debate on the address was protracted. The suggestion of closure met with the disapproval of the Irish members. Mr. Gladstone's motion to give precedence to the debate on the address was finally approved and the debate resumed. The amendment offered on Monday evening by John Wharton, expressing regret that the government had taken no measures to relieve the agricultural depression, was rejected.

Some excitement was caused in the course of the day by the disappearance of the Irish home rule bill. Mr. Gladstone missed in the morning a portfolio containing the home rule bill, as well as drafts of other measures to be submitted to parliament, and private papers. He supposed that he had left the portfolio on Monday evening in the house of commons. A thorough search lasting for several hours was made for the portfolio, but it was not found. Ministers began to be excited, and were in awful suspense, fearing that the portfolio had been stolen, as Mr. Gladstone himself could not remember where he had placed it. Then the search was transferred to Downing street, and the rooms there were thoroughly ransacked. Finally the portfolio was discovered in what had been assumed to be an empty dispatch box, put aside as disused, in Mr. Gladstone's private room. There is still a mystery as to how the portfolio got there. The documents seemed untouched.

Keir Hardie, labor member for Southwest Ham, moved an amendment expressing regret at the widespread misery among the workingmen of Great Britain. The government should take steps to alleviate the immediate distress by ordering that throughout their workshops the minimum wages be a 6-pence an hour for a week of 48 hours, and that all government contracts be given out in England. The time was ripe also for the regulation by law of the hours of railway employes. The government, moreover, should establish home colonies on unused land where the unemployed could find opportunity to earn their bread. The house listened unsympathetically to the speech, and showed interest only when Keir Hardie warned the members who might vote against the amendment that he would retaliate.

Howard Vincent, Conservative and free trader, for Central Sheffield, supported the amendment. He quoted statistics showing the decline of British commerce, and deducted from them the necessity of a protective tariff and reciprocity treaties. The result of the debate in the house this evening has been that the ministers have decided to apply the closure on Friday in case the address is still under discussion at that time. Their purpose is to clear the way for the introduction of the home rule bill on next Monday.

A WASHINGTON PORTRAIT.

One Supposed to Have Been Lost Discovered in Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 8.—In the autumn of 1789, the first year of his presidency, George Washington commissioned John Ramage to paint a miniature of him on ivory. General Washington was then in New York, and had but a short while before recovered from a dangerous illness caused by a malignant carbuncle on the thigh. Ramage was an Irishman, and the principal miniature painter in New York from 1777 until his death, which occurred soon after he painted the miniature of Washington. The Baltimore *Sun* of to-day says: "This portrait, it is fair to assume, is now in Baltimore in the possession of Harrison S. Stabler, a clerk in the National Bank of Commerce.

"The history of the miniature," says the *Sun*, "is an interesting one, and is made more so by the fact that it is one of two or three portraits of the great patriot the whereabouts of which have never generally been known. Washington gave sittings to 21 artists, and Ramage was the eighth who had the privilege of studying his features and reproducing them. Until two or three years ago, when it came into the possession of Mr. Stabler, the Ramage miniature had never been on exhibition, and for more than 50 years had never been outside of Lynchburg, Va. It is oval and about 2¾ inches wide, and is mounted in gold. Ramage was a goldsmith as well as an artist, and both the portrait and the locket are of exquisite workmanship. The portrait was made by the straight line method, and is upon a back ground of blue and green. The detail of the figure is microscopic. The whole face, eyes, nose, mouth, chin and forehead shows the wonderful strength of the man. It is a face full of character and power, but not handsome. There has been some discussion as to the color of Washington's eyes. The miniature shows them to have been blue."

NEGRO REVIVAL.

Electric Manifestations Among the Colored People of Southern Ohio.

SPECIAL TO THE PITTSBURGH POST.

LOCKLAND, O., Feb. 8.—A revival full of wonderful demonstrations is in progress among the 1,200 or 1,500 negroes who live here. They are a peculiar class, and nearly all of the older adults are from the South. The revival began a month ago, and to date about 500 have professed conversion. The revival is characterized by many curious exhibitions. Sometimes as many as 50 will be in a trance, some of whom will remain so for hours. Other persons are seized with violent twitching of limbs and muscles. Both whites and blacks have been attacked by these manifestations squares from the church. Prominent preachers of white churches visit the scene to witness the manifestations. Ignorant blacks make wonderful pleas, and at times people by the score claim they feel a shock like that caused by electricity. Thousands of people have visited the church, and the revival is spreading throughout the entire valley.

STOP THAT CONSTANT HACKING by removing the irritation in the throat, and subduing any inflammation that may exist there, by using Dr. D. Jayne's Expectorant, a long established remedy for throat and lung troubles, of 50 years popularity.

THEIR CLAIMS PRESENTED.

The Hawaiian Delegates Submit Their Credentials.

TWO MEETINGS HELD WITH MR. FOSTER.

The Conference Will Be Resumed Next Tuesday.

TEXT OF FOSTER'S REPLY TO STEVENS

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8.—The first interview between Secretary Foster and the Hawaiian annexation commissioners was held in the diplomatic parlor of the state department this morning between 10 and 11 o'clock, and lasted half an hour. There were present Secretary Foster and Solicitor Patridge, representing the United States, and Messrs. Thurston, Wilder, Castle, Marsden and Carter, the Hawaiian commissioners; Mr. Kinney of Salt Lake City, who is present with them as unofficial adviser, and Dr. Mott Smith, the Hawaiian minister. Mr. Thurston presented the credentials from President Dole of the provisional government. After an exchange of social greetings the interview closed with an engagement to meet again at 3 o'clock in the afternoon.

The Hawaiian commissioners returned at once to their hotel, where they discussed the question of making a statement to the people of the United States.

The second interview between the Hawaiian annexation commissioners and the secretary of state, held at the state department, was even shorter than the conference of the morning, and quite as unproductive in results. There was some informal talk over the annexation proposition, and this was concluded by an agreement that Secretary Foster should again meet the commissioners on Tuesday morning next for an extended conference.

THEY FEEL ENCOURAGED.

The commissioners, while they are saying very little on the subject of the ultimate accomplishment of their object, intimate that they feel very much encouraged. No arrangement has been made for their reception by President Harrison, but this will probably take place in a few days, as the recognition of the new government by this country removes any hesitation the President might feel in giving the commissioners a formal audience.

Secretary Foster made public to-day the full text of the dispatch announcing the Hawaiian revolution received by him from Minister Stevens on the 28th of January by telegraph from San Francisco and the answer he sent to the minister. The information contained in the dispatch sent by Mr. Stevens has already been made public, but the reply of Secretary Foster is herewith given for the first time. It is addressed to John L. Stevens, United States minister, Honolulu:

"Your dispatch, telegraphed from San Francisco, announcing revolution and the establishment of a provisional government, was received to-day. Your course in recognizing an unopposed de facto government appears to have been discreet and in accordance with the facts. The rule of this government has uniformly been to recognize and enter into relations with any actual government in full possession of effective power with assent of the people. You will continue to recognize the new government under such conditions.

A SIGNIFICANT REMARK.

"It is trusted that the change, besides conducing to the tranquility and welfare of the Hawaiian islands, will tend to draw closer the intimate ties of amity and common interests which so conspicuously and necessarily link them to the United States. You will keep in constant communication with the commander of the United States naval force at Honolulu, with a view of acting, if need be, for the protection of the interests and property of American citizens and aiding in the preservation of good order under the changed condition reported. JOHN W. FOSTER."

Secretary Foster also gave out for publication a statement defending the landing of United States marines at Honolulu, and showing that the landing of foreign troops on the Hawaiian islands in connection with civil disturbances has taken place on several occasions.

People wondered to-day at the strange flag floating over Wormley's hotel. It had a foreign look, and there were many inquiries as to its significance. The flag is the ensign of the kingdom of Hawaii, and signifies the presence in the hotel of the commissioners selected to negotiate the annexation of Hawaii to the United States. It is a flag of red, white and blue stripes, with a red cross in the corner.

THE STEVENS DISPATCH.

The following is the text of the dispatch from Minister Stevens regarding the revolution in Hawaii: "Events in Hawaii in the past few days have moved rapidly. An entire overthrow of the Hawaiian monarchy and the establishment of a provisional government in the interests of the whole people of the islands without the sacrifice of a single life. The new government is in full possession of the island and was promptly recognized by all the diplomatic representatives. The four men of whom it is composed are of high character, one of whom resigned his position as one of the supreme judges to assume the place. Full dispatches by the mail leaving Honolulu to-day by special steamer."

The official announcement contained in this dispatch that the representatives of all foreign governments had recognized the provisional government was evidently as much of a surprise to the commissioners now here as it was to the general public, as it may properly be construed to include the representative of Great Britain. They say it is probable the British minister had met the United States minister on the morning in question and had communicated verbally to him the information.

THE SNYDER GIRLS FINED.

Sentences in the Cambria Arson and Other Cases.

JOHNSTOWN, PA., Feb. 8.—At argument court to-day Judge Barker refused the motion for a new trial in the case of the Snyder girls of Hastings, who were convicted of firing their millinery store for the purpose of getting the insurance. A fine of $1,000 and costs was imposed, the court saying that nothing would be gained by sending the girls to prison. The Snyders come of a good family, and a gallant effort has been made to release them. Maggie Kirsch of Carrolltown, convicted of an attempt to poison her husband, was sentenced to pay a fine of $500 and costs. George T. Swank, editor of the *Tribune*, convicted of criminal libel in the publication of certain statements affecting the character of F. J. O'Connor while the latter was a candidate for district attorney, was refused a new trial and sentenced to pay a fine of $100 and costs. An appeal was taken to the supreme court. In the election contests of the Republican candidates for register and coroner, the cases were dismissed at the cost of those making the contests.

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To make it apparent to thousands, who think themselves ill, that they are not affected with any disease, but that the system simply needs cleansing, is to bring comfort home to their hearts, as a costive condition is easily cured by using Syrup of Figs. Manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

Benjamin P. Broadus	Pittsburgh
Arfroma Sheppard	Pittsburgh
Edward C. Parker	Pittsburgh
Margaret L. Kennedy	Pittsburgh
John A. Janson	Allegheny
Carrie C. Lusk	Allegheny
Franz Brogt	Allegheny
Margaret Hess	Allegheny
Patrick J. McCartney	Collier township
Mary Gallagher	Collier township
Charles A. Balph	Allegheny
Eva M. Hand	Allegheny
George A. Spittle	Pittsburgh
Mary J. Elliott	Pittsburgh
James A. McFetridge	Sacramento, Cal.
Mary E. Beatty	Meadville
Martin Lyons	Pittsburgh
Bridget McGuire	Pittsburgh
Richard Dinler	Allegheny
Louise Weilacher	Allegheny
Elmore A. Sull	Pittsburgh
Florence Shipman	Pittsburgh
Valentine Weismueller	Allegheny
Christina Hopses	Allegheny
Frank Weber	Pittsburgh
Annie C. Richards	Allegheny
Edward J. Stofft	Pittsburgh
Maud M. Miller	Pittsburgh
George Stevenson	Swissvale
Ella McC. Johnston	Swissvale
B. F. Cunningham	Ingram
Mary A. Hughes	Mansfield
George E. Gerhald	Bethel township
Lena Leech	Baldwin township
Frank Hough	Fayette City
Jennie Mansfield	Fayette City
Geo. Fehl	Bridgeville
Mary Lutz	North Fayette township
John M. Grimm	Burrell township
Jennie M. Smeltzer	Burrell township
Frank Czapski	Pittsburgh
Walorja Szczechowiaka	Pittsburgh
Wm. P. Neusel	Sheridan
Annie A. Kern	Sheridan
David Crawford	Pittsburgh
Lena Felder	Braddock
John Malone	Pittsburgh
Susanna Peti	Pittsburgh
Geo. J. Hassinger	Indiana
Mary Plotzer	Indiana
Samuel Kaufman	Allegheny
Emma Lehman	Allegheny
John Ballis	Allegheny
Annie Sklar	Allegheny
Michael Ivan	Braddock
Elizabeth Gyrib	Braddock
Michael Morris	Allegheny
Mary Rodak	Allegheny
Samuel Taylor	Pittsburgh
Rachel E. Williams	Pittsburgh
Patrick McGraw	Pittsburgh
Mary McGowan	Pittsburgh
Chas. Morgan	Pittsburgh
Matilda Clark	Pittsburgh
James Bannon	Johnstown
Jennie Croker	Allegheny
Thos. P. Kelly	Pittsburgh
Catharine Nevin	Pittsburgh
Michael Kruleciak	Pittsburgh
Mary Gurska	Pittsburgh
Philipp Firsching	Pittsburgh
Mamie Feiling	Pittsburgh
Wm. H. Bender	Pittsburgh
Annie B. Wesley	Pittsburgh
John Kuba	Braddock
Annie Kostka	Braddock
James W. Hopkinson	Pittsburgh
Elizabeth A. Dooley	Pittsburgh
Frank Frohment	McKeesport
Rosalia Leinwand	McKeesport
John Huller	Allegheny
Veronika Gerlach	Allegheny
Nicholas Pfeiffer	Pittsburgh
Christina Lippent	Pittsburgh
Joseph W. Frankenberry	Uniontown
Lessie M. Riggs	Belle Vernon
A. J. Stadlondske	McKeesport
A. C. Johnson	McKeesport
Frank Mihalick	Allegheny
Matilda Sztrahala	Bellevue
John W. Stough	Tarentum
Jennie E. Angell	Harrison township
Jacob V. Geis	Federal
Catharine Klein	Federal
Frederick O. Anderson	McKeesport
Annie S. Nelson	McKeesport
Albert J. Neville	Pittsburgh
Theresa Braun	Pittsburgh
Wm. J. Payne	Pittsburgh
Emma E. Waldron	Pittsburgh
John Crisp	Pittsburgh
Dianna Sanderson	Pittsburgh
A. Walker Dodds	Haysville
Carrie V. Palmer	Haysville
Frank Schellaby	Allegheny
Annie Ketter	Rankin
Albert Bissig	Allegheny
Mary Malarkey	Pittsburgh
Joseph Merxel	Pittsburgh
Rosa Schaefer	Pittsburgh
Michael Flynn	Verona
Elizabeth Crowley	Oakmont
Elmer Hallett	McKeesport
Lillie Estrom	McKeesport
Michael J. Murray	Pittsburgh
Margaret A. Kane	Millvale
Moritz Ulbricht	Pittsburgh
Hulda Becker	Pittsburgh
Francisco Bucranto	Connellsville
Rosina Tavasca	Hope Church
Franz Firn	Willocks
Maria Wozlic	Willocks
Michael Kodric	Palestine, O
Anna Stak	Palestine, O
Michael Campbell	Pittsburgh
Annie Curby	Pittsburgh
Peter C. Kolling	Moon twp
Louisa Metz	Oakdale, O
John Molik	Essen
Mary Skender	Essen
Lewis Silvis	Homestead
Maggie Glunt	Franklin twp
Alexander Gomory	Allegheny
Susie Liska	Allegheny
Edward Fox	Rankin
Kate Calvey	Edgewood
Leofil Obizinski	Pittsburgh
Magdalena Szyszka	Pittsburgh
Louis Leintgeb	Hulton
Magdalena Bauer	Hulton
George C. McIntyre	Parnassus
Ida Donnell	Burrell twp
Wm. Koenig	Allegheny
Jessie A. Evans	Allegheny
Wm. Paisley	West Newton
Lillie Anderson	Allegheny
John Bigosz	Snowden
Dora Humiak	Snowden
David Fleming	Startan, O
Mary Woods	Startan, O
George P. Macintosh	Allegheny
Jennie Stewart	Allegheny
John J. Ebel	Pittsburgh
Katharine Ludwig	Pittsburgh
James Schiffer	Pittsburgh
Minnie L. Niemyer	Pittsburgh
Charles H. Lutz	North Fayette township
Salome Daniel	McDonald
Irwin N. H. Baker	Jeanette
Emma R. Leeper	Jeanette
James H. Lauderbaugh	Moon township
Lillie J. Mather	Moon township
George Hrameez	McKeesport
Julia Modrak	McKeesport
John Gabana	Braddock
Elizabeth Pavtik	Braddock
Harry E. Thomas	Westmoreland county
Estella Meredith	Westmoreland county
Way Covert	Avalon
Annie Colmer	Avalon
James Dunnigan	Wilkins township
Nora Boney	Wilkins township
John Dilmer	West Liberty boro
Annie Kohlmyer	West Liberty boro
William R. Collins	Pittsburgh
Rosa Miller	Pittsburgh
August Kirschner	Allegheny
Lina Pflaumer	Allegheny
Herman Seibel	Pittsburgh
Katie Goldback	Pittsburgh
William R. Stewart	Pittsburgh
Lizzie Hall	Allegheny
Wateidyshaw Kupuscinsky	Homestead
Kate Cisinka	Homestead
Sebastian Sheel	Allegheny
Pauline Kuborn	Allegheny

MARRIED.

BIBER-HAHN—On Thursday evening, February 2, 1893, by Rev. Jas. A. Ballantyne, at his residence, 57 South Thirteenth street, Mr. B. F. BIBER of Allegheny and Miss ANNIE HAHN of Southside, Pittsburgh.

DIED.

LOWE—On Tuesday, January 31, 1893, at 1 P. M., ROBERT A. LOWE, aged 83 years.

MORAN—On Monday morning, January 30, 1893, BRIDGET, relict of Richard Moran, in her 54th year.

MURPHY—On Tuesday, January 31, 1893, at 11:45 A. M., JOHN MURPHY, aged 77 years.

McNALL—On Tuesday morning, January 31, 1893, at the residence of her son, J. H. McNall, 231 Meyran avenue, Oakland, Mrs. MARY MCNALL, aged 91 years and 5 months.

TILGHMAN—On Tuesday, January 31, 1893, at 5 A. M., GERTRUDE, wife of J. H. Tilghman, nee Hartford, aged 23 years.

WALDSCHMIDT—On Monday, January 30, 1893, 11:30 P. M., ALMA, only daughter of John L. and Orpha E. Waldschmidt, aged 6 months and 27 days.

DEMPSTER—On Wednesday, February 1, 1893, at 6:30 P. M., FLORA J., wife of Alexander Dempster, in her 48th year.

DAVIS—On Wednesday, February 1, 1893, at 6 P. M., JOHN DAVIS, aged 84 years 5 months 15 days.

GREEN—On Wednesday morning, February 1, 1893, PATRICK GREEN, aged 22 years.

HORAN—At her residence, Avenue, W. P. R. R., on Wednesday, February 1, 1893, at 2 A. M., BRIDGET, widow of Martin Horan, aged 73 years.

LAGEMAN—On Wednesday, February 1, 1893, at 4 P. M., JOHN J. LAGEMAN, aged 87 years.

MACKINNON—On Wednesday, February 1, 1893, at 12:30 A. M., JOHN MACKINNON, aged 23 years.

SCHMID—At the familay residence, No. 214 N. Negley avenue, Nineteenth ward, on Wednesday, February 1, 1893, at 1:45 A. M., ELLA, wife of Albert Schmid.

BURCHFIELD—On Thursday morning, February 2, 1893, at 1 o'clock, MARY P. BURCHFIELD.

BAIRD—Suddenly, at 5:15 on Thursday morning, February 2, 1893, ANNIE M., wife of Dr. M. W. Baird, of Irondale, O.

BOLAND—On Thursday, February 2, 1893, at 6:40 P. M., EDWARD A., son of Captain Ed Boland, aged 28 years.

CHARLES—On Thursday, February 2, 1893, at 12:30 noon, WILLIAM CHARLES.

DAVIS—Thursday, February 2, 1893, at 9:30 P. M., FRANK DAVIS, in the 17th year of his age.

DERSTINE—At her residence, No. 60 East Diamond street, Allegheny city, Mrs. MARGARET DERSTINE, on Wednesday, February 1, 1893, aged 78 years.

HELMIG—On Thursday, February 2, 1893, at 12:30 P. M., HERMAN HELMIG, aged 52 years 3 months and 17 days.

HASSLER—On Friday, February 3, 1893, at 12:20 P. M., CARL, son of Edgar W. and Della B. Hassler, at the age of 6 months and 20 days.

MILLER—On Friday morning, February 3, 1893, at 5 A. M., Mrs. NINA MILLER, in her 48th year.

SHELLKOPF—On Thursday, February 2, 1893, at 3 P. M., CHRISTIAN FREDERICK SHELLKOPF, aged 65 years 7 months and 12 days, at his late home, Tustin street, Soho, Pittsburgh.

WILSON—Near Harmarville, on Thursday, February 2, 1893, MARY JANE WILSON, wife of Robert Wilson, in the 70th year of her age.

ACOV—On Saturday February 4, at 5 A. M., Mrs. ELIZABETH ACOV, in her 79th year.

GAMBLE—At the family residence, No. 5857 Ellsworth avenue, East End, on Thursday, February 2, 1893, at 3 P. M., EMMA B., wife of H. D. Gamble, in her 39th year.

HORNER—On Friday afternoon, February 3, 1893, at 3:40 o'clock, at her residence, 138 South avenue, Allegheny City, MARY G., widow of John M. Horner.

INGHAM—On Friday, February 3, 1893, at 2:20 A. M., JOHN B. INGHAM, in his 81st year.

McKEEVER—On Saturday, February 4, 1893, at 7 A. M., JOHN M., youngest son of William J. and Catherine T. McKeever, aged 2 years 3 months and 15 days.

MALOY—At his residence, No. 67 Twenty-seventh street, Southside, on Friday, February 3, 1893, at 12 noon, FRANK J. MALOY, aged 25 years.

NURCOMB—On Thursday, February 2, 1893, at 8:30 P. M., Mrs. MAGGIE NURCOMB, eldest daughter of the late Peter Price, of Second avenue in the 38th year of her age.

NIEMEIER—At Columbus, O., on Wednesday, February 1, 1893, at 6 P. M., CHRISTOPHER NIEMEIER, aged 70 years 11 months 1 day.

POWELSON—On Friday morning, February 3, 1893, at 6 o'clock, Mrs. JANE POWELSON of Irwin, Pa., aged 66 years.

PHICHNER—On Thursday, February 2, 1893, at 2:45 P. M., MINNIE, daughter of Charles and Minnie Myers Phichner, aged 2 years 2 months and 18 days.

ROCERETO—On Saturday morning, February 4, 1893, at 3:30 o'clock, PETER MARIO, infant son of M. S. and Annie Rosa Rocereto, aged 8 months and 12 days.

SPEARS—On Friday morning, February 3, 1893, at 1 o'clock, JENNIE SELISTIA, infant daughter of James and Martha Spears, aged 1 year 2 months and 4 days.

THRUMSTON—On Friday, February 3, 1893, at 11:35 A. M., THOMAS THRUMSTON, at his mother's residence, 188 Thirty-eighth street, Lawrenceville. Member of Company E, Sixty-third regiment, Pennsylvania volunteers.

BRUGGEMAN—At his residence, No. 23 Avery street, Allegheny city, on Friday morning, February 3, 1893, at 6 o'clock, HERMAN H. BRUGGEMAN, aged 72 years 2 months 11 days.

EGAR—On Friday, February 3, 1893, at 4 o'clock P. M., ALBERT F. EGAR, in his 31st year.

EGAN—On Friday, February 3, 1893, CATHERINE, relict of Peter Egan.

FOSS—On Saturday, February 4, 1893, at 6:30 A. M., at the residence of her parents, 202 Jackson street, Allegheny City, GRACE C., daughter of E. H. and L. J. Foss, aged 7 years and 4 months.

GALLAGHER—On Thursday, February 2, 1893, at 5:30 P. M., JOHN GALLAGHER, beloved husband of Ann Gallagher, aged 64 years.

HERSHBERGER—On Friday, February 4, 1893, at 3:30 A. M., JENNIE CAVETT, wife of T. P. Hershberger, Jr.

HORNER—On Friday afternoon, February 3, 1893, at 3:40 o'clock, MARY G., widow of John M. Horner.

IRWIN—On Wednesday, February 1, 1893, at Bowlder, Col., A. B. IRWIN, of Allegheny city, aged 39 years.

KIRSCHER—On Saturday, February 4, 1893, at 5 A. M., WILLIAM B., son of Peter M. and Anna L. Kirscher, nee Bayne, aged 7 months and 14 days.

RICHTER—On Friday, February 3, 1893, at 2:45 P. M., LAWRENCE RICHTER, aged 79 years and 6 months.

KENIG—On Saturday, February 4, 1893, at 4 P. M., JOHN KENIG, at his late residence, 14 O'Hara street, Allegheny, aged 56 years 6 months and 29 days.

SLEAN—On Saturday, February 4, 1893, at 3 P. M., MARY C. SLEAN, daughter of Edward and Mary Slean, aged 7 years and 4 months.

TIBBY—On Friday, February 3, 1893, at 9:45 P. M., MARY ESTELLE LEWIS, wife of William Cooper Tibby.

WILSON—Suddenly, on Saturday morning at 3:30 o'clock, ELIZA EARL, wife of George Wilson, in her 69th year.

BRADLEY—On Saturday, February 4, 1893, at 7 P. M., SARAH M. BRADLEY, wife of John Bradley, at her residence, Anderson street, Thirteenth ward, near Minersville car station, Pittsburgh.

MILLER—At his residence, No. 255 Locust street, Allegheny, on Saturday afternoon, February 4, at 2 o'clock, Captain ANDREW MILLER, in the 78th year of his age.

McINTOSH—On Sunday, February 5, 1893, at 1 A. M., HANNAH, relict of James McIntosh, in the 66th year of her age.

MONRO—On Sunday, February 5, 1893, at 3:30 A. M., GRACE MONRO, daughter of George N. and Sarah A. Monro, aged 21 years.

PARK—Saturday, February 4, 1893, at 5 A. M., JAMES PARK, in the 82d year of his age.

SCHOENBERGER—On Saturday, February 4, 1893, at 3:45 P. M., GEORGE SCHOENBERGER, at his residence, 32 Ann street, city, aged 33 years 1 month and 19 days.

SCHMIDT—On Saturday, February 4, 1893, at 2 P. M., in his 32d year, JOHN W. SCHMIDT.

BEAM—On Monday, February 6, 1893, at 11:45 A. M., OREN HOWARD, infant son of O. H. and Mary A. Beam, aged 14 months.

GRAHAM—At his late residence, No. 26 Center avenue, on Sunday, February 5, 1893, at 3 P. M., JAMES J. GRAHAM.

GRANTZ—On Monday, February 6, 1893, at 10:10 A. M., HANNAH GRANTZ, aged 56 years and 4 months.

KENNELLY—At Mansfield, Pa., on Monday, February 6, 1893, at 4:30 P. M., KATIE, youngest daughter of Michael and Johanna Kennelly, aged 4 years and 2 months.

LYDON—On Monday, February 6, 1893, at 6 A. M., HANNORA, beloved wife of Mark Lydon.

LEE—On Monday, February 6, 1893, at 9 A. M., JOHN JOHNSTON, second son of William G. and Josephine B. Lee, in his 19th year.

MONTGOMERY—On Sunday, February 5, 1893, at 9:30, P. M., CATHERINE, mother of William Montgomery, in her 71st year, at her residence, No. 17 Faulkner street, Allegheny City.

MARKEY—On Monday, February 6, 1893, at 1:20 A. M., LUKE MARKEY, in his 68th year.

POWELL—On Monday, February 6, 1893, at 1:30 P. M., Miss LIZZIE M. POWELL.

STEWART—On Sunday, February 5, 1893, at 10:30 P. M., ELIZABETH M., wife of William H. Stewart, and daughter of the late Edwin Burchfield.

PEPPERDAY—On Monday, February 6, 1893, at 4:15 P. M., THOMAS PEPPERDAY.

SMITH—Mrs. ANN SMITH, wife of John Smith, at Walls station.

THOMAS—On Monday morning, February 6, 1893, at 5:30, EDITH MAY, infant daughter of L. H. and Susan Thomas.

WHITEHEAD—Monday, February 6, 1893, at 2:30 P. M., MARY ELLEN, beloved wife of Alfred C. Whitehead.

ONE ENJOYS

Both the method and results when Syrup of Figs is taken; it is pleasant and refreshing to the taste, and acts gently yet promptly on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels, cleanses the system effectually, dispels colds, headaches and fevers and cures habitual constipation. Syrup of Figs is the only remedy of its kind ever produced, pleasing to the taste and acceptable to the stomach, prompt in its action and truly beneficial in its effects, prepared only from the most healthy and agreeable substances, its many excellent qualities commend it to all and have made it the most popular remedy known.

Syrup of Figs is for sale in 50c and $1 bottles by all leading druggists. Any reliable druggist who may not have it on hand will procure it promptly for any one who wishes to try it. Do not accept any substitute.

CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
LOUISVILLE, KY. NEW YORK, N.Y.

B. & .B

NEW ALL-WOOL CHALLIES

30 and 31 inch goods in light and dark grounds in large variety of choice new styles, 40c, 45c, 50c, 55c.

40 Pieces French Zephyr Ginghams—dress styles—35c qualities at 16 CENTS, while this lot lasts only.

New Satin Stripe and Silk Stripe Ginghams—fast colors and washable.

French Zephyr Ginghams—Elegant new styles, 20c, 25c.

Novelty Ginghams—25 cents.
Anderson Ginghams—35 cents.

Embroideries—The **10,000** styles represented in this stock embrace so many lines and such a range of prices that it is impossible here to mention them in detail.

If you will make known to our *Mail Order Dep't* your Embroidery and Lace wants for your spring sewing, you will receive samples representing such unusual values and stylish patterns as will surely please and merit your approval. *TRY IT.*

BOGGS & BUHL,
ALLEGHENY.

LOW PRICES

—IN—

CARPETS.

Each year at this season it is our custom to make very low prices on patterns dropped from the manufacturer's list for spring. This applies to all grades and affords a rare opportunity to those whose wants can be met with last season's patterns. We give below prices illustrating this offer:

Wiltons at $1.50.

Axminster, $1.25.

A large line of best quality Moquettes at $1.00 per yard.

A large number of patterns of best quality Body Brussels, in all makes, in quantities sufficient for ordinary rooms at 90c per yard.

The best quality of Tapestry Brussels at 70c per yard.

A medium grade of Tapestry at 50c per yard.

Best quality All-Wool Extra Supers at 60c per yard.

J. McCLINTOCK & CO.
FURNITURE · CARPETS · CURTAINS
BEDDING
33 FIFTH AVE.

FLEISHMAN & CO. PITTSBURG, PA. F

FOR MEN AND BOYS!

GENTLEMEN'S PLAIN WHITE NIGHT SHIRTS.

Worth 65c	AT 50c
Worth 85c	AT 65c
Worth 98c	AT 75c

GENTLEMEN'S FANCY NIGHT SHIRTS.

Worth 50c	AT 38c
Worth 65c	AT 50c
Worth 85c	AT 65c
Worth 98c	AT 75c
Worth $1.25	AT 85c
Worth $1.48	AT $1.00
Worth $1.75	AT $1.25
Worth $2.00	AT $1.50

BOYS' NIGHT SHIRTS.

All sizes, from 12 to 14, in Plain White and Fancy; worth 75c .... AT 50c

SUSPENDERS.

We open to-day 100 dozens of the famous HARRIS WIRE BUCKLE AND GRIP BACK SUSPENDERS, at prices that challenge competition. We offer special good values in Men's Wire Buckle Suspenders, at 25, 35, 38, 40 and 50 cents a pair.

Boys' Wire Buckle Suspenders at 12½, 15, 18, 20 and 25 cents a pair.

INITIAL HANDKERCHIEFS.

We have closed out 500 dozens Men's Initial Handkerchiefs, beautifully embroidered, hemstitched, with wide hem, which we sell at 12½ cents each, or $1.40 per dozen.

MEN'S COTTON HOSIERY.

We offer this week 100 dozens Men's Colored Cotton Seamless Half Hose, warranted two thread, spliced toes and heels, in Black, Brown, Tan, Balbriggan, Etc.,

At 15 Cents a Pair, or $1.75 a Dozen.

We also offer 100 dozens Men's extra fine, regular-made, Cotton Half Hose, in Black, Brown, Tan, Etc.,

At 25 Cents a Pair, or $2.75 a Dozen.

FLEISHMAN & CO., 504, 506 and 508 MARKET STREET.

Mail Orders Promptly Attended To.

KNOW ME BY MY WORKS.

I defy the world to show more Cures of

Catarrh, Cancer, Tape Worms,

And all Blood Diseases than I can.

BURGOON'S SYSTEM RENOVATOR, the Wonder of the World for all Blood Diseases. At all Drug Stores and 47 Ohio Street, Allegheny City.

DR. J. A. BURGOON

I have removed 270 tape worms from living subjects in 45 months. Send stamps for circular and information. Office hours, 8 A. M. to 2 P. M.

se9-W-tf

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ESTABLISHED 1867.

DANIEL McCAFFREY,
238 and 240 Fifth Ave.,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

Consignments of and orders for hay solicited. my21-W-1y

CANCER

Hutchison's Cancer Hospital, Sewickley Pa. An unfailing remedy, having been tested for 30 years. No cutting, no burning with caustic. Send for circular.

CURED.

se10-ssuW-tf

ADVICE TO DYSPEPTICS.

CONTENTS—Dyspepsia and its causes. Experience of a sufferer. Liver complaint a twin disorder. Constipation a result of dyspepsia. Food to be taken. Food to be avoided. Mailed free to any address. JOHN H. McALVIN, Lowell, Mass., 14 years city treasurer. no5-W-16t

DOCTOR

Senior in age, longest in practice, oldest graduate,

WHITTIER

814 PENN AVENUE.

As all residents know, and back files of Pittsburgh papers prove, is the oldest established and most prominent physician in the city devoting special attention to diseases of the Skin, Blood, Brain and Nervous System, Kidneys, Bladder, etc.

NERVOUS and Mental Diseases, caused by exhaustive studies, enervating employment, improper habits, etc., resulting in physical decay, nervous debility, lack of energy, ambition and hope, impaired memory, disordered sight, self-distrust, bashfulness, dizziness, sleeplessness, pimples and eruptions, impoverished blood, failing powers, organic weakness, dyspepsia, constipation, threatened consumption, and unfitting the person for business, society or marriage, are permanently, safely and privately cured.

BLOOD AND SKIN diseases of all stages, eruptions, blotches, falling hair, bone pains, glandular swellings, ulcerations of tongue, mouth, throat, ulcers, old sores, eczema, scrofula, salt rheum, acute and other skin imperfections; also, bad effects of mercury and improper medicines are cured for life, and blood poisons thoroughly eradicated from the system.

URINARY kidney and bladder derangements, weak back, gravel, catarrhal discharges, recent and long standing inflammation, swelling, rheumatic and other painful symptoms receive searching treatment, prompt relief and real cures.

Dr. Whittier's life-long extensive experience in these important diseases pre-eminently fit him for their correct management, and affords scientific and reliable treatment on common sense principles. Consultation free. Patients at a distance as carefully treated as if here. Office hours, 9 A. M. to 8 P. M. Sunday, 10 A. M. to 1 P. M. only. DR. WHITTIER, No. 814 Penn avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.

EPPS'S COCOA.

BREAKFAST.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately-flavored beverage which may save us many heavy doctor's bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—*Civil Service Gazette.*

Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold only in half-pound tins, by grocers, labelled thus:

JAS. EPPS & CO., Homoeopathic Chemists, London, England.

TO SUNNY ITALY—Fast express steamers to Mediterranean ports; direct and most pleasant route to the south of France and Italy. For list of sailings and rates apply to Max Schamberg & Co., general steamship agents, 527 Smithfield st., Pittsburgh, Pa. Established 1866.

ABOUT MUSHROOMS.

Not Enough Attention Is Paid in This Country to the Edible Fungi.

MUCH USED BY OLDER NATIONS.

There Are Numerous Varieties Which Make Good Food.

CHINA MIGHT WELL BE IMITATED.

WRITTEN FOR THE POST

Few people have any idea of what value the mushroom would be to this country if cultivated judiciously as in some European countries, where the mushroom forms a very large article of consumption. A much larger proportion of the various kinds of mushrooms are edible than is generally supposed, but a prejudice has grown up concerning them in this country which it will take some time to eradicate, because of the occurrence of an occasional fatal accident through inadvertent eating of poisonous species.

Fungi are largely consumed both by savage and civilized man in all parts of the world, and while they contribute so considerable a portion of the food product of the world we may be sure their value will not be permanently overlooked in the United States, especially when we consider our large accessions of population from countries in which the mushroom is a familiar and much-prized article.

MUSHROOM BEDS IN MARKET GARDENS, ENGLAND.

In France mushrooms are widely cultivated. Mushroom beds are cultivated in caves frequently miles in extent. A cave at Merv is mentioned as containing in 1857 21 miles of beds, and producing not less than 3,000 pounds daily. Another at Frepillon contains 16 miles of beds. The catacombs and quarries of Paris and vicinity and the caves of Moulin de la Roche, Sous Bicetre and Bayneux produce immense quantities of mushrooms. They are all under government supervision and are regularly inspected like the mines.

EXPORT OF TRUFFLES.

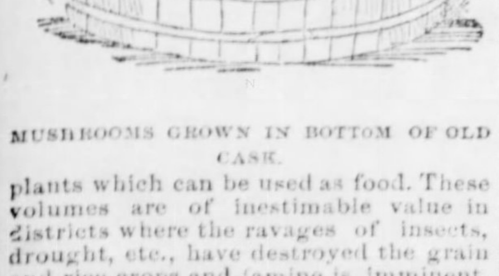
The mushroom which is cultivated in these quarries and caves almost to the exclusion of all others is the "Snowball" (*Agaricus arvensis*). The truffle is held in high esteem and is largely exported. In 1872 the quantity of truffles exported from France was valued at over 3,000,000 francs. Immense quantities of the *Agaricus deliciosus* are sold in the Marseilles markets. The *Fistulina hepatica* is also in great demand, and many other varieties appear from time to time in the markets throughout France.

The natives of Australia use largely a truffle which attains a weight of more than two pounds, and is known under the name of "native bread." The Chinese, who are noted for the care bestowed on their esculent vegetation, consume large quantities of edible fungi, importing largely from Japan and Tahiti. The trade in edible fungi from Tahiti to China commenced about the year 1866; in 1868 only 70 tons were shipped; in 1873 135 tons were exported. The value of mushrooms imported by Shanghai from Tahiti in 1872 was 107,000 taels, and in 1873 138,800 taels. (The tael is worth about $1 50.) The fungus shipped, *Exidia auricula India*, is said to be very rich in fungine and nitrogene. It is a very bulky freight; 10 tons will occupy the room of 30 tons of ordinary freight.

MUSHROOM BED IN CELLAR.

MIGHT IMITATE CHINA.

A very laudable practice of the Chinese government, alluded to in English journals, and which perhaps might be advantageously adopted in this country, is the publishing for annual gratuitous distribution of numerous treatises describing the different herbs which can be utilized in whole or in part for food purposes. One of these treatises is called "Anti-Famine Herbal," and consists of six volumes, containing descriptions, with illustrations, of over 400 plants which can be used as food. These volumes are of inestimable value in districts where the ravages of insects, drought, etc., have destroyed the grain and rice crops and famine is imminent.



MUSHROOMS GROWN IN BOTTOM OF OLD CASK.

For some years past New Zealand has exported large quantities of an edible fungus to San Francisco and Hong Kong for the use of the Celestials. A full account of this industry may be obtained from the United States consular reports. The gathering and drying of the fungus gives profitable employment to large numbers of colonial children, as well as to the Maoris. The species grows abundantly in the wooded regions of New Zealand, and when dry is from 4 to 5 pence per pound. The Chinese, who are singularly free from prejudice in the matter of food, use it, as they do the edible swallow's nest, as a chief ingredient in their favorite soup. They also employ it as a medicine, and stranger still, for making a valuable dye for silk.

OUT OF A CATERPILLAR.

Another remarkable edible fungus of New Zealand is the *Sphæria Robertsii*, which grows out of the body of a large caterpillar, practically converting the latter into vegetable substance. The caterpillar lives underground, and the fungus springs upward through the soil till it reaches a height of 8 or 10 inches. It is eaten by the Maoris, who employ it also, when burned as a coloring matter.

The Japanese grow several species of edible fungi in logs of decaying wood in a manner peculiar to themselves, and aside from the home consumption they in one year exported to China mushrooms to the value of $60,000. In 1879 mushrooms were exported from Japan to the value of 243,449 yens. (The yen is equal to 99.7 cents.) Among the northeastern tribes of Asia fungi are largely used as food. One species, when pounded, forms their snuff, while another, the *fly agaric*, which is utilized in Europe as a fly-killer, and is regarded as one of the most poisonous forms, is used by them as a substitute for ardent spirits, one large specimen being sufficient "to produce a pleasant intoxication for a whole day."

In many parts of Europe fungi are a favorite food, being eaten fresh and also preserved in vinegar for winter use. For pickling purposes, all kinds, it is said, are gathered, the vinegar being supposed to neutralize the alkaline poison of the noxious species. The common mushroom, the morel and the truffle are, however, the favorite edible fungi.

In Italy the value of the mushroom as an article of diet has long been understood and appreciated. Pliny, Galen and Dioscorides mention various esculent species, notably varieties of the truffle, the boletus and the puffball. At Rome it has been the custom of the government to appoint inspectors to examine all the mushrooms brought into market, and to reject such as are poisonous or worthless, which are thrown into the Tiber. It was required also that no mushrooms should be hawked about the streets, but that all should be sent to the central depot for inspection. The yearly average of the taxed mushrooms sold (all over 10 pounds are taxed) in the city of Rome alone for the past decade has been estimated at between 60,000 and 70,000 pounds weight. Large quantities of mushrooms are consumed in Germany, Hungary and Austria, and in the latter country a list is published by authority of those mushrooms which upon official examination may be sold.

GROUP OF MUSHROOMS.

FOOD OF THE FUEGIANS.

Darwin speaks of Terra del Fuego as as the only country where crypstogamic plants form a staple article of food. A bright yellow fungus allied so Bulgarin, forms, with shell-fish, the staple food of the Fuegians. In England the common meadow mushroom, *Agaricus Campestris*, is quite well known, and used to a considerable extent among the people, but there is not that general knowledge of and use of other species which obtains on the continent the *Agaricus Arvensis* (snow ball or horse mushroom) is also found in great quantities, and are often seen as large as dinner plates. Much has been done of late years by the Rev. M. J. Berkely, Dr. Curtis, Dr. C. D. Badham, Dr. M. Cooke, Worthington G. Smith, Prof. Chas. Peck and others to disseminate general knowledge on this subject.

That America is no less rich in the quantity and variety of esculent fungi is readily seen by the fact that 111 species of edible fungi have been described by the Rev. Dr. Curtis, State botanist of North Carolina, as indigenous to that State alone, and late investigations show that nearly all the species common to the countries of continental Europe are found in different localities in the United States.

MUSHROOM SPAWN.

Mushroom spawn in "bricks" can be easily obtained from the seedsmen. Natural or virgin spawn, which is considered by many experienced growers as preferable to the artificial, can be obtained in most places where horses are kept. It is readily distinguished by its white filamentous character and by its mushroom odor; when dried it can be kept for years.

The following are 12 of the principa edible mushrooms common to the United States: *Lactarius deliciosus*, (orange milk mushroom); *Cantharellus cibarius*, (chanterelle); *Marasmiusoreades* (Fairy Ring); *Champignon Hydnum repandum* (hedge hog or spine mushroom); *Agaricus campestris* (meadow mushroom), *Coprinus comatus*, *Morchella esculenta*, *Clavaria cinerea* and *rugoso*, *Boletus edulis* (edible pore mushroom), and *Lycoperdon giganteum* (puff ball).

PYRAMIDAL MUSHROOM BED ON FLOOR OF CELLAR.

It is a misfortune that so little is known of this valuable class of products that are given by bountiful nature by the ton, without any labor whatever.

DAVID D. HOWELLS.

LOGIC OF FACTS.

Reasoning Which Led a Former Republican to Become a Democrat.

WRITTEN FOR THE POST.

There appears to have been a great defection from the Rpeublican ranks, and as it is a matter of general interest to know why, permit me, a former Republican, to give some reasons, as perhaps others have been actuated by the same ideas. Republican orators and newspapers have been continually telling us that the protection policy of that party was the cause of the high wages of the workman, and also of the general prosperity. These are only assumptions; and as they are supported by unfair arguments they do not go very far to convince any man of intelligence. With regard to wages we are told to compare them with free-trade England. Does any man in his senses suppose that if 25,000,000 more people were set down in Pennsylvania, so as to make our population equally dense with that of England, any amount of protection would keep our wages up to the present level? Would it not be much more reasonable to suppose that if it were not for free trade, wages in England would not be higher than in protected Germany or France? As a matter of fact wages have increased there even with increased population, and pauperism has diminished.

But circumstances alter cases, and I do not think that of itself would prove that a judicious tariff is not good policy for the United States. A better comparison would be with the colony of New South Wales, where the conditions are much like our own, but trade is free, and where, if I am not misinformed, wages are as high as they are here. Canada has a higher tariff than ours, yet wages are much lower. It is evident to anyone who looks into the subject that there are many other things to be taken into the account besides protection.

Then as to the other assumption that the great prosperity of the country is the result of protection. Is no credit to be given to the 5,000,000 foreigners English, Irish and German, who have come here in the last 50 years, with millions of capital in the aggregate, when we most needed it, and numbers of them skilled mechanics? How different our present condition would be if instead of them coming here we had been depleted of that number, like England and Germany, among them so many of our master mechanics and superintendents.

We and all protected countries make a poor show against free-trade England in our export trade, as I see by a statement of Sir John Lubbock, a very high authority, that while France has increased her exports in the last 10 years 11,000,000, and the United States 19,000,000 England has increased hers 49,000,000. We point with pride to our wonderful progress and our vast improvements, and I think we may justly do so, but at the same time if we look into the sources of our prosperity we shall not be so elated. The wealth of England has been derived almost entirely from her mines and the labor of her artisans, whilst we have been exporting hundreds of millions of bushels of grain, the very life blood of our vast domain, so that the soil of our Eastern and Middle States is not intrinsically worth as much by billions of dollars as it was when the country was first settled; and every bushel will at some time in the future have to be returned to the soil in some shape. Already our bill for fertilizers amounts every year to millions of dollars.

How different our case would have been if our soil had been impoverished by hundreds of years of cultivation when we entered upon it. To make the matter worse, our farmers, by means of machinery, have been able to draw so rapidly on this fund in the soil that they have lowered the price of grain all over the world, so that they have obtained much less for it than they might have done, thus wasting this great resource in the land. It is true we have accomplished wonders, but it is also true that we have had unparalleled advantages. It is well to have a proper appreciation of ourselves, but it is not well to think more highly of ourselves than we ought to think. I have merely thrown out some suggestions that I think are worthy of consideration.

JOS. M. BURTON.

NEW CASTLE, PA., Feb. 4, 1893.

BITS OF GOLD.

RELIGION is no Sunday affair.

GENIUS drives; talent is driven.

DISCOVERY is the pain of wrong-doing.

YOU can bet on the wag of a dog's tail.

SILENCE is the gratitude of true affection.

HYPOCRISY is oil with pounded glass in it.

MIRTH bars a thousand harms and lengthens life.

TIME is the old justice that examines all offenders.

THE first and worst of all faults is to cheat one's self.

WHAT man can do and has done woman wants to do.

SHIFTLESSNESS is mostly only another name for aimlessness.

EACH of us, no doubt, is a crank to the man we think a crank.

THE heart has nothing to do with the making of "society" laws.

FOR BOTH FOOD AND DRINK.

Mexicans Can Make Many Uses of the Agave Plant.

IT FURNISHES THE CHIEF INTOXICANT.

Besides, a Palatable Dish Can Be Cooked From It.

USED FOR COOLING THINGS IN SUMMER

That nature has given Mexico very few blessings to offset its dry, sandy soil and almost rainless climate must be conceded, but the greatest gift she has bestowed on the poor natives who have to get their living off the land is undoubtedly the agave, or, as it is sometimes called, maguey plant. Three hundred and sixty-five days of never-ending sunshine are a great attraction to tourists and invalids, but tothe farmer they are fatal, and Mexico is still suffering from a drought that has lasted nearly four years, says the New York *Herald*.

The maguey, for by that name it is generally called in Mexico, is what is commonly known as the century plant in this country. The difference is that it is the real century plant, while ours is not. In appearance it is much the same as the cactus that adorns many of our Northern gardens and piazzas in the summer, only it is larger and coarser. The leaves frequently grow to a length of 10 or 12 feet, or even more, and bear very sharp thorns.

THE AGAVE PLANT.

It takes the maguey about seven years to blossom. When it does bloom a stalk from 10 to 12 feet tall shoots up from the center of the cluster of leaves and puts forth large flowers, which vary from a bright red color to a deep purple. Just as it is about to flower the plant has reached the proper stage for the use it is most frequently put to—the making of pulque (pronounced pool-kay).

To get the pulque the leaves and stalk are cut off a little above the ground, and the trunk formed by the joining of the roots, which is often a foot in diameter, is hollowed out. In this bowl, as it were, the sap which was intended to nourish the flower accumulates and is drawn out every day. Dipping is the commonest way of getting the sap out of the hollow, though suction pumps are sometimes used on the big plantations now, and the primitive way was to draw it through a pipe with the mouth and then blow it into a handy receptacle.

After it is taken from the plant the sap must stand 24 hours to ferment, and 24 hours after the fermentation it spoils. Both French and American companies have tried time and again to find some way of preserving pulque so it could be exported, but as yet none have succeeded.

Pulque is shipped from the plantations in barrels and pigskins, and some idea of the amount of it that is drunk can be formed from the fact that 40 carloads of it are taken to the City of Mexico alone every morning. All but a very little of this is consumed the day it is received, and what is left over spoils, and is either thrown away or sold for half price as "sour pulque."

The "cantinas," or barrooms, where pulque is sold generally supply that drink alone. They are very small, dirty and ill-smelling, in which they resemble the crowd that hangs around them. The liquor—if it can be called such—is brought around in barrels, on carts drawn by solitary and forlorn-looking donkeys, as soon as the pulque train arrives, and is sold by the greasy pigskin.

Its taste is similar to a mixture of cod liver oil and buttermilk that has gone wrong. It is the color of skim milk and "strings" like molasses, but is not so thick. But when one becomes used to it, as he does after six or seven drinks, it is not half so bad.

Pulque has very gentle but effectual medicinal properties, and physicians have claimed that it will cure Bright's disease if taken in time. At the "cantinas" it is sold in glasses of three sizes, the largest about the same as a big "schooner," and costs 1, 2 and 3 cents a glass.

A MEXICAN SALOON.

Excessive pulque drinking has a stupefying effect, and the idea that it is wildly intoxicating is all wrong. In its distilled form it is called tequila or mescal and is very fiery. This liquor is similar in appearance to gin and is violently intoxicating. It has been at the bottom of many a so-called "Greaser uprising."

The plantations on which maguey is raised for pulque making are often many acres in extent, and the plants are set in rows, like corn. After a plant has been "tapped" it dies and is pulled up, a young plant being put in its place. The maguey grows best in a peculiar, sandy soil, and there are several distinct "pulque regions."

But the maguey has several temperance uses, so to speak. In a country where one may go hundreds of miles without seeing a rock or a tree it is very convenient for fencing purposes, and is largely used that way. The fiber of its leaves makes a very tough thread or string, and sometimes coarse paper is manufactured from the roots and leaves.

The leaf of the maguey is not only edible, but makes a very fine dishwhen properly treated. The native Mexicans dig pits and, taking the tenderest leaves, bake them in the holes over a smoldering fire, as charcoal is roasted. When they are "just right" they are taken out, the tough outer covering, which has hardened into a shell, is peeled off, and the pith is very tender and tastes a good deal like roast corn.

The last use this cactus is put to is the most remarkable one in a climate such as Mexico, as ice never forms of itself except on the uninhabitable tops of the highest mountains. Mexico City is supplied by ice factories, but, of course, in the rural districts ice cannot be obtained in that way.

FEARS FOR THE FUTURE.

THIS IN SPITE OF THE LARGE BUSINESS AT PRESENT.

Congressional Uncertainties Make Trouble—Dun's Weekly Review.

NEW YORK, Feb. 8.—R. G. Dun & Co.'s weekly review of trade says: Actual business is surprisingly large for the season, and yet fears about the future are also large. Congressional uncertainties cause the fears, but the prosperity and the needs of the people make business what it is, and never has the distribution of products to consumers been larger than it has been thus far this year. Yet it is probably safe to say that rarely, if ever, except in a time of panic, has business been more cautiously and conservatively regulated. Monetary uncertainties are excused by the continued outgo of gold, but the passage of the anti-option bill by the senate has had no effect upon the markets as yet.

At Pittsburgh the glass trade is fair, but trade in iron and its prospects is week. Business at Cleveland is fairly good, and at Cincinnati the demand for lumber exceeds the supply, and prospects are bright for trade in woolens. General trade is improving at Indianapolis, and at Detroit exceeds that of last year. At Chicago receipts of cured meats and wheat are more than three times those of last year, and considerable increase is seen in corn, cheese, oats and rye, while in hogs, lard and dressed beef the decrease is large. Trade in Milwaukee is increasing, though collections are retarded. The storm checks retail trade in the region about St. Louis. At Minneapolis and St. Paul trade is fair, and similar conditions appear at Kansas City; but at St. Joseph and Omaha trade is generally good and money in good demand. At Denver business is fair; at Louisville prospects are encouraging; at Nashville business is good, and at Knoxville improving, with money in better demand. At Little Rock collections are slow, but at Mobile trade is very satisfactory. Business at New Orleans is quiet, with money in good demand and easy. Cotton more active and sugar strong, and trade in rice improving.

While there is much cutting of rates by the railroads, and the movement has been greatly interrupted in the West by severe storms, the volume of traffic astonishes managers. The movement of cotton is not large, but the great accumulation of stocks is felt in a decline of 1/8c with sales of 1,000,000 bales. The wonderful demand for textile fabrics is unabated. For brown and bleached cottons the market is said to be the best for 20 years, and some makes of sheetings have advanced. The trade is low and medium grades of men's woolens is about closing at the time it is usually opening, and while market for fine goods is less strong, possibly because of the anticipation of tariff changes, the general tendency is clearly toward greater economies in manufacture.

Trade in boots and shoes is very active. Prices for manufactured products of iron and steel are depressed beyond all precedent, and nevertheless the sales continue remarkably large and the volume of business greater than in any previous year. The stagnation in steel rails has been broken by the placing of orders for 60,000 tons by the Pennsylvania railroad, and in plates orders for 20,000 tons have been placed for the Cramps at Pittsburgh mills, though at very low prices. Large structural contracts have also been placed for buildings in New York.

While $2,500,000 gold has been ordered for shipment to-day, and the amount may be larger, receipts from the interior are so heavy that money markets are now disturbed and foreign exchange is slightly lower. Produce exports are $10,000,000 lest than last year since January 1, and there is also a decrease at cotton ports, in spite of the advance in prices. The uncertainty about the monetary future retards business engagements, but in other respects trade is most satisfactory, and perhaps a'l the more safe and healthy for the feeling of caution that prevails.

The business failures number 301 as compared with a total of 295 last week.

WALL STREET REVIEW.

One Set of Professionals Against Another of the Same Element.

NEW YORK, Feb. 8.—*Bradstreet's* Wall street review says: Stock speculation has degenerated for the time being into a game in which one set of professional operators are pitted against another section of the same element. Public interest of any real character is lacking, the outside participation being furnished only by speculative followers of the current manipulation. It is true that the demand for bonds and high grade stocks is fair in its proportions, though such business seems to be as devoid of real relations to the active market as the customary dealings in municipal securities. The excessive ease of money, which conservative interests do not regard as an indication of the most favorable nature, renders the market apparently indifferent to the progress of gold exports, and supports the artificial bullish activity which has been maintained in the industrials, and even negatives the effect of the disastrous break which this week overtook Distillers, one of the most prominent of the group in question. Apart from the eccentric performances of the industrial the general market has lacked interest.

POWER OF SEARCH LIGHTS.

Almost Impossible to Compute It by Candle-Power.

Electrical World.

It seems rather incredible to speak of the candle-power of search-lights as in the millions and hundreds of millions, but this is warranted by facts. The lamp itself does not give a very high candle-power when measured in any one direction, but when a magnifying lens is used, which collects all the light, as it were, and throws it in one direction, the intensity of the light is enormously increased. For instance, in the search-light which is being experimented with upon the world's fair grounds, the candle-power of the arc light alone is only 150,000 candles, the carbons being 12 inches long and 1 3-16 inches in diameter. When this is surrounded by a reflector of four feet in diameter, the candle-power is multiplied to the somewhat startling figure of 460,000 candles.

Wear on Iron Rails.

Denver News.

Taking the length of the permanent ways on the surface of the globe at nearly 60,000 geographical miles, with a daily average of 10 trains, it is estimated that the total loss by wear and tear suffered each day by the metallic rails of the earth is about 600 tons. The 600 tons are lost in the form of a fine powder, and are carried back to the earth in the shape of soluble iron salts.

AMERICAN FLAGS.

They Will Float Over Four Great Ocean Greyhounds on February 25.

PITTSBURGHERS LARGE OWNERS.

They Will Be Named Plain Paris, New York, Berlin and Chester.

SEVEN NEW SHIPS NOW BUILDING

Most people know by this time the two magnificent ocean steamers the City of New York and the City of Paris, now of the Inman line, are largely owned in Pittsburgh. This fact was brought out prominently at the time the bills were before congress admitting them to American registry, which bills were passed. The New York *Herald* has the following to say about the vessels:

The American eagle in blue on a pure white ground will form the house flag of the new American line to be inaugurated with the departure from this port of the steamship City of New York on February 25. The stars and stripes will float for the first time from this steamer, which is to be one of the four to form a direct weekly service to Southampton. The other steamers of the new line which will thenceforth drop the name "Inman" will be the City of Paris, City of Chester and City of Berlin. The words "City of" will no longer appear, but the four vessels will be known as the New York, the Paris, the Berlin and the Chester.

"These, however, are least among the changes that the new line will bring about. The Berlin and Chester are to be used only as substitutes for the two immense twin screw vessels which the Cramps of Philadelphia have contracted to build, in accordance with the conditions under which congress gave the City of New York and the City of Paris American registry.

FIVE NEW VESSELS.

The two new twin screw vessels will be slightly larger than the two present racers and equal to them in every respect. The Cramps after completing these will construct three other steamships of about 10,000 tons each, and all five, it is expected, will be in active service in a little more than two years.

When this fleet is afloat the International Navigation Company will start a bi-weekly service of twin screw vessels between this port and Southampton. Every alternate vessel of this fleet, after stopping at Southampton, will proceed to Boulogne and thence to Antwerp, the line having secured the contract for carrying the mails to Antwerp as well as to Southampton.

The International Navigation Company has now afloat an aggregate of 109,700 tons, and the five new vessels to be constructed will amount to 51,000 tons more. This does not include two vessels of 8,000 tons each now in course of construction in Scotland. Denny & Co. of Dumbarton are constructing one and J. & G. Thompson are building the other on the Clyde. They will be used for freight and second cabin passengers, and will ply between New York and Liverpool.

James A. Wright, second vice president of the company, said yesterday that the valuation of the floating property of the International Navigation Company when all the proposed new vessels are in service will be between $20,000,000 and $25,000,000. He could give no description of the new ships, but said they would be as elaborate in every sense as the two famous racers, Paris and New York.

AS AUXILIARY CRUISERS.

All the new American steamships will be built with a view to converting them into government cruisers if necessary, Mr. Wright said:

They will be capable of carrying all the armaments required by law," added the vice president, "and will have the highest rating known to maritime commerce. Their speed and radius of action will make them invaluable auxiliaries to the American navy and without any other cost to the government than the pay allowed for carrying the mails. Our new fleet will always be at the service of government and in immediate readiness in case of need."

Appropriate ceremonies will precede the hoisting of the American flag on the New York when she leaves this port on February 25. She will start promptly at 1:30 P. M. so as to reach Southampton by daylight. Returning from Southampton the steamships will leave there at noon. This gives time for the express train which leaves Waterloo station in London at 9:30 A. M. to connect with the steamer. Passengers who left Southampton on Saturday, Mr. Wright, said would often be able to dine in New York on the next Friday evening. The grand dining saloons of the Paris and New York will be enlarged this winter so that all the saloon passengers may be seated at once.

BUILDING A HUGE PIER.

Workmen are now engaged on the new pier, No. 14, at the foot of Vesey street, North river, where the American line steamships will be berthed. It will be completed early in May next, and will be one of the largest, if not the very largest, pier in the world. It will be 720 feet long by 125 feet wide, and will be two stories high. The slip alongside will be 275 feet wide, large enough to berth any vessel afloat.

A Washington dispatch says: It is understood that Mr. Charles Cramp has just closed the contract to build the steamers for the American line. The new ships will each be 510 feet long, 63 feet beam and have a moulded depth of 42 feet, and with cargoes on board will draw 26 feet. Each ship will have first cabin accommodations for 428 passengers. They will also carry 232 second cabin and 830 steerage passengers. The ships will have twin screws driven by quadruple expansion engines with low pressure cylinders of 100 inches diameter. Their coal consumption will be about 300 tons a day, and they will be about the equals in speed of the City of Paris and the City of New York.

CHILDREN'S SUNDAY.

It Should Be Made Pleasant, Not Irksome to Them.

A few words about the pleasures of "The Seventh Day" may not come amiss, as so many of us make the mistake of giving our small men and women the impression that there are no pleasures for Sunday, only a continual "Thou shalt not" that makes the day irksome and to be dreaded. Let there be some especial dainties for the evening meal, not necessarily expensive dishes, but certain childish favorites that appear on no other day. Stories can be read that leave their own moral, yet are not of the goody-goody type that children soon learn to abhor. There can be an hour of singing, and this, with the pleasant duties of Sunday school, should turn the day into a very bright and happy one. It is a wise parent that, through some simple means, marks this day in the week as one set apart in anticipation from all the rest. The influence of these happy Sabbath days will leave their mark long after the little ones have left the home nest and its teachings behind.

MAGIC AT HOME.

A Trick With a Match, a Coin and a Bottle.

Bend in two an ordinary lucifer match, thereby partially breaking it, the two parts remaining connected only by a few fibers of wood. Place it thus doubled across the neck of a bottle and upon it lay a small coin. You may then challenge the company to make the coin fell into the bottle without touching either match, coin or bottle. It will take them some time to find out the modus operandi, which is, however, simple enough.

Dip your finger in a glass of water, and holding it just above the angle formed by the broken center of the match, let fall upon the angle one or two drops of the liquid. The fibers of the wood, swelling under the expansive influence of the moisture, tend to revert to their original position, and you will see the angle of the match open little by little until, the opening becoming too wide for the match to support the coin, the latter falls into the bottle. And that is the whole of the secret.

A TRAP FOR BURGLARS.

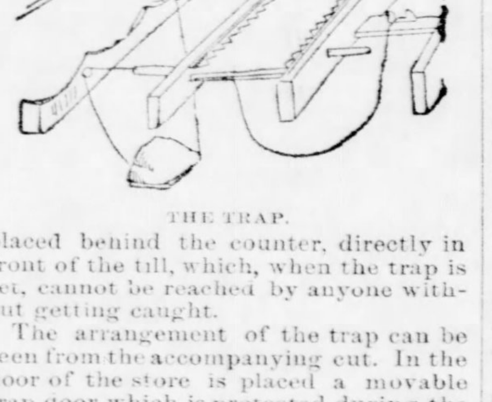
A ST. LOUIS MERCHANT MADE ONE WHICH WORKED.

Caught a Night Prowler Who Was Glad to Be Released.

St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

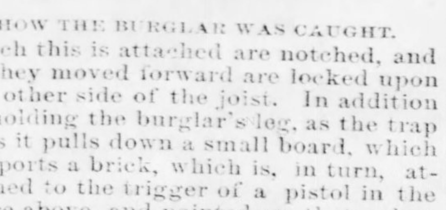
Bernard Tregethoff, a St. Louis grocer, had been bothered by burglars. He tired of it, and decided to catch the next miscreant who should enter his store in order to do this he built a trap.

In appearance this trap is a peculiar mixture of gaspipe, wire and heavy stones, which are used as weights. Not only is it designed to hold the burglar, but it has a pistol attachment. It is placed behind the counter, directly in front of the till, which, when the trap is set, cannot be reached by anyone without getting caught.



THE TRAP.

The arrangement of the trap can be seen from the accompanying cut. In the floor of the store is placed a movable trap door, which is protected during the day, but left so that a trifling weight will force it open during the night. When stepped upon this falls completely through into the cellar, releasing a piece of movable gaspipe, bristling with spikes, to which is attached, by means of wire ropes and pulleys, several large stones, weighing about 65 pounds. Facing this is a piece of stationary gaspipe, also spiked. These are placed between two joists in the ceiling of the cellar, and when in position are held open by the trap door. As this falls the weights pull the movable bar forward with great force, in such a manner that the object disturbing the trap door can not fail to be caught. The bars to which this is attached are notched, and as they moved forward are locked upon the other side of the joist. In addition to holding the burglar's leg, as the trap falls it pulls down a small board, which supports a brick, which is, in turn, attached to the trigger of a pistol in the store above, and pointed so that when discharged it shoots straight across the hole in which the victim's leg is held.



HOW THE BURGLAR WAS CAUGHT.

One night a negro named Williams broke into Mr. Tregethoff's store. He stepped on the trap door and the weights did the rest. His leg was caught between the rows of spikes and fearfully lacerated. He struggled for an hour to get away, but finally gave it up, and had to yell for help. When a policeman came he begged to be released and locked up. He was. He would also have had a bullet in his leg had not the cartridge in the pistol missed fire.

Women on Time Once.

According to tradition, women are never ready on time, and yet, says the New York *Sun*, the women's building was the first of the structures at the Windy City to receive its roof and to be prepared for its contents, and so far as can be determined the women will still lead the van in all the details and ramifications of receiving and installing exhibits. The woman's department has but three rooms, furnished with nine desks and presided over by nine women from as many States, but it is the center round which are revolving the patriotic and ambitious impulses of many lands.

FIERCE FIGHT WITH A TIGER.

The Beast Was an Old Man-Eater of Great Strength.

SEEMED TO HAVE OVER NINE LIVES.

It Required 22 Soldiers and Hunters to Kill Him.

HE WAS FINALLY BAYONETED TO DEATH

A recent issue of the St. Petersburg *Herald* gives an account of the killing of a tiger on the Ili, river in the province of Semiretch, Turkestan. It says: On January 25, this year, at dawn, a Kirghiz shepherd was feeding his flock on a little island on the Klekelenki, an affluent of the Ili, a mile distant from the station. The tiger, coming out from the rushes, which grow very thickly there, seized one of the cows. The Kirghiz, terrified at his unexpected visitor, uttered a shriek and took to his heels, whereupon the tiger left the cow and leaped upon the man, whom he held under his paws and began to devour. The other shepherds, seeing the loss of their comrade, rushed off to the station to warn the Cossack hunters of what had happened. As soon as they received news of the appearance of the tiger the Cossacks informed the commandant of the company, who proposed to his subaltern to go in pursuit and to take the four best shots with him. Eleven men of the company were selected, and the captain set out for the island with this command and two Cossack and two Kirghiz hunters, with two dogs.

The men had their rifles and rounds of ammunition, and the officers double-barrels loaded with slugs. Six Cossack hunters had already started earlier with guns and knives. When they reached the island they crossed, landing on the south side.

The island is about 300 sachines long by 100 broad (a sachine is seven English feet), almost entirely overgrown with rushes. On the north bank there is a big clearing and two little hillocks, not far from the water's edge. Having taken up a good position, the military hunters began to fire into the rushes in the hope of driving out the tiger, who, however, refused to budge Thereupon one of the Cossacks offered to go to the southeast corner of the island and set fire to the rushes. Separating himself from his comrades, the bold fellow began his task, but the tiger, being startled by the flames, rushed out of the swamp, caught the Cossack, and again disappeared in the rushes to "play" with him.

The "play," according to the soldiers, consisted in the tiger rolling on his back and tossing the Cossack from one paw to he other. Finally, incommoded by the flames, he came out, and the others fired at him several shots without result.

The Cossacks, seeing that there was considerable risk in their continuing the hunt, crossed over to the other shore and waited for the arrival of the military. Meanwhile the "commanda" had been waiting for boats, as the captain would not allow his men to pass by the ford. When the boats came up they all landed on the east side of the island and crossed to the hillocks on the north end. The whole distance from the rushes to the water's edge was between 30 and 40 sachines. From the hillocks the soldiers got nearer the rushes, and the captain ordered his men to keep in groups of two or three, a few paces apart, and to advance slowly with loaded rifles. When they had got up to within 15 sachines of the rushes they halted to wait for the tiger.

Several of the privates volunteered to go in and drive him out, but the captain absolutely refused, saying that in the rushes the tiger was at home and would only kill them all, one after the other. Ten minutes of breathless excitement passed. Suddenly the dogs, scenting the tiger, began to give tongue, both pointing to the same spot. The captain thereupon ordered the men on the left flank to fire a volley, which was followed by a terrific roar, echoing round the whole island. The wounded tiger came out of the rushes, crouching on his muscular limbs, leapt into the open with a tremendous roar, and found himself surrounded. A general salvo from the rifles wounded him again and maddened him still more.

The tiger had miscalculated his spring, and landed in front of the captain and his corporal. The captain let fly both barrels point blank and jumped to the right. The infuriated beast then threw himself on the corporal, who thrust his bayonet into his chest from his own shoulder. The tiger seized the rifle with his teeth. At this critical moment it only remained to use the bayonet, and the privates charged at the word of command. Then began a desperate hand-to-hand combat. The only sounds to be heard were the sullen growls of the wounded tiger and the muffled stabs of the bayonets in his body. Having ground the stock of the rifle to match-wood, he threw away the barrels, and fastening his teeth in the left arm of the corporal he threw him down, as well as a man standing beside him. One of the privates hereupon stuck him in the throat, and the others literally lifted him on their bayonets.

Taking advantage of this, the corporal rolled away from under the tiger, and the other man, who had also been knocked down, slipped aside and gave the beast the bayonet in the side. The tiger was now staggering under the bayonet thrusts, and the blood was pouring from him in streams. As an instance of his strength in may be noted that when two of the soldiers planted their bayonets under his forearms, the beast in his rage struck so violently with his forepaws on the rifles that he knocked them out of the grasp of the men and broke the bayonet of one short in his body.

The tiger measured four archines and weighed 15 puds (equal to 9 feet 4 inches and 531 pounds). The corporal had 16 wounds, but none dangerous. Seven bullets were found in the body of the tiger, shapeless, as they are picked usually at the targets.

Where the Queen Will Lie.

London Society.

When the queen dies her mortal remains will rest in the gray granite sarcophagus with the late lamented Prince Albert's ashes. Underneath the arms of the queen and Prince Albert, on the monument, is inscribed "Farewell, well-beloved. Here at last I will rest with thee. With thee in Christ I will rise again." The white marble recumbent statue of the prince bonsort is in the uniform of a field marshal, wearing the mantle of the order of the garter—this is on the right; the left side of the lid and unoccupied space is where the queen's body will be laid. Bronze angels with outstretched wings and flowing robes are at each corner of the tomb.

Much has been preached, written and said about the innate selfishness of man; so much, indeed, that the subject seems to be pretty well worn out, but yet as some new instance crops up each day it seems only natural to comment on it. Of course I do not want my fair readers to compare it for an instant with her own possession of that article—or lack of it. "Comparisons are odious," someone said long ago, and more than that they are uncharitable.

But, for instance, did any woman ever know a man who deep down in his heart did not believe that the best woman in the world was only created to pour out the wealth of her heart and soul on one of his sex? Do they think so of themselves? Oh, dear no! A man may be born for glory, for power, for fame, or any of the other good things of life which we are commonly taught to regard as bubbles, but which we nevertheless appreciate when they are ours. He may marry, but that is entirely a side issue, and in the eyes of the world has nothing whatever to do with him outside of his domestic life.

Now a woman, be she as beautiful as Venus, rich, talented, accomplished, is always pitied by some one if she is not married before reaching the meridian of life. It seems to be a generally accepted fact that she was sent from heaven solely for marriage, and in marriage for a man's possession. If this idea were sifted the great, wide-spreading selfishness of the male sex would be found at the bottom.

Another and greater proof is the fact that all men regard the sacrifices of love made by women daily for men as quite the proper thing and something which could not be omitted by those women without fault on her part. A man will hear of a refined, educated woman being dragged through the lowest depths of poverty and sorrow by a drunken husband, of petty persecution amounting to cruelty, and instead of saying that she ought to free herself from the living death which cannot help but sear her heart and soul with wounds, he says "she has a woman's power of loving. I admire her for it." Maybe he does, but that admiration proclaims the fact that he thinks she is only doing right and her duty. When all hope for reformation is past there is no longer any question of right or duty about it. If a woman chooses to immolate herself with all her tenderness, grace and beauty on the altar of greed or drink, then she makes of herself a martyr—and martyrs always suffer in silence. Then the commendation of her God and her conscience will be all-sufficient. But for women who suffer only because of a distaste to make an energetic move in the matter, who cling on even when the oak which should be so strong has grown feeble and tottering with corruption, these deserve no admiration, but only pity for their weakness, and the men who think such is only right and just are showing how deeply selfish they are to anyone who chooses to read the lesson.

STYLISH VISITING COSTUMES.

A visiting costume for a slim figure is shown on the left. It is made of cloth or rich, thick satin, the corselet and stole trimming being of embroidered velvet; the balloon sleeves may be of velvet, if preferred, whether the gown be of cloth or satin. The hat is adorned with ribbon bow and wings. The other toilet is of cloth, trimmed with satin ribbon to match or in darker shade; silver buckle. Hat of black velvet, ornamented with ribbon and black plumes.

GERMAN MAIDENS.

Plain in Dress and Deportment During the School-Days.

The young German girl, while at school, makes study her sole business. She goes to no parties, visits no balls. She does not waste her hours of sleep or leisure in putting numberless ruffles on her garments, so as to surpass her mother in elegance, nor does she promenade up and down the avenues and flirt with young gentlemen. Her amusements are of the simplest. A walk or an hour spent in a public garden in her mother's company; occasionally a concert or an opera which never lasts later than 9 or 9:30; some holiday afternoon, a little gathering of young school friends, to which gentlemen are not admitted. A German mother does not bedeck her little daughter of 4 or 8 years with flounces and sashes half as heavy as herself, and then show her off in a parlor of admiring friends; nor send her to a children's ball, where, with a young prodigy of the other sex, she imitates her elders in flirtation. Instead of coaxing the wilful darling into obedience by the promise of candy, utterly disregardful of future dyspepsia, she brings her to reason by more efficient, if less agreeable, expedients.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.

How They Should Act in Case of Sudden Illness.

It would be a great help to mothers, and would save not only much needless anxiety but also many a doctor's bill and sometimes even a life, if the distinction between a slight and serious ailment were more generally understood. Over caution and not under-caution is apt to be the prevailing tendency. A child or young person complains of severe pains in the chest and the mother at once fancies it is pneumonia; or, if the trouble is in the bowels, peritonitis is the dreaded enemy, and so on. "Pain without fever," said a well-known physician, "may be very severe and may cause much suffering, but in acute attacks it is not dangerous. If you had this amount of pain that you complain of," he said to the patient who has hastily summoned him, "in any inflammatory disease, you would be in a raging fever; if you have no fever, you need never worry."

Most serious illnesses are preceded by a chill. This is a symptom that should never be disregarded, and it always safe to put a child to bed and stop his food. Warmth and dieting will be found to be the best remedy for any ordinary indisposition, while for the beginning of serious trouble it is often the only thing that can be done until the disease declares itself.

AN EVENING BAG.

It Can Be Used For Carrying Toilette Articles.

This pretty and useful party-bag is made of velvet, or silk poplin, with an ornamental triangle on the front of figured silk, edged with gold gimp. It has a square heading, one side of which turns

back with a loop in mixed chenille twist to show off the gay lining. This capacious pocket is intended to hold slippers, fan, sweets, handkerchief, comb and brush, and all the little refined items necessary to give the finishing touch to the toilette when visiting, attending a party, or theater going.

Women Who Sulk.

"Anything," said a worldly matron to a group of friends, "under the sun but a woman who sulks. A good, honest fit of anger, with a burst of heart sunshine to clear away the storm clouds, is generally effective. The man, as a rule, likes the fair one all the better for outspoken sentiments that are free from taunting meanness, but what he cannot tolerate is the consciousness that the little passage-at-arms is going to be followed by a finishing-off process which ends in sulky resentment. This sort of thing is so rasping."

Economy Useful.

"Don't throw away the silver mountings of worn-out pocketbooks," says the economical woman, fully realizing what a great addition a handsome card case or leather portmanaie is to one's toilet. If the original is beyond repair, the silver ornaments may be transferred to another book, the price of which will, of course, be less than what one would have to pay for an entirely new one and the effect will be just the same.

COOKS' CULLINGS.

Notes and Jottings for the Matron's Manual.

DELICIOUS PLAIN CAKE—Two pounds of pulverized sugar, the same of flour, one and a quarter pounds of butter, twelve eggs, one and-half cups of cream or milk and two teaspoonfuls of yeast powder added to the flour. Flavor with nutmeg, a little mace and the outer rind and juice of a lemon. If I want this cake particularly nice I wash the butter, cream it and mix with a part of the flour. Beat the yolks of the eggs and beat the sugar in them. Mix well into the butter and flour and beat very light. Then add alternately the whites of the eggs, beaten to a stiff froth, and the rest of the flour, putting first a layer of whites, then of flour, till all are in: then stir together thoroughly. Just before putting into the pans add a tablespoonful of lemon jui e, into which a quarter of a teaspoonful of soda has been dissolved. Pour into two medium-sized outter pans and bake in a moderate oven. If properly made and baked this is equal to pound cake.

APPLE CHARLOTTE. — Six large apples, one half box of gelatine, one pint of cream, sugar to taste. Pare and steam the apples until tender, then press them through a colander and add the sugar. Cover the gelatine with cold water and soak a half hour, then add it to the hot apples; stir until dissolved. Now pour this into a tin basin, stand the basin in a pan of ice water, and stir continually until the mixture begins to thicken; then add quickly and carefully the cream, whipped. Turn in a fancy pudding-mold, and stand in a cold place to harden. This will serve eight persons.

JELLIED CRANBERRIES.—Cook one quart of cranberries until they are soft. Add one full pint of sugar and cook until the juice thickens. Wet a dish or mould in cold water and fill it with cranberries. When cold they will turn out nice and firm.

"The man who started the story that cheese has the faculty of digesting everything that has been eaten before it deserves a brass medal as the champion false alarm creator. As one result of his efforts thousands of people eat cheese with pastry so as to prevent indigestion, and when indigestion follows they blame themselves for not eating enough cheese, when it is really because they have eaten too much of it. Cheese is really about the hardest to digest that a man can swallow."

"The best quality of figs are always packed with layers of laurel leaves at the top and bottom of the box. The true laurel has a strong aromatic flavor which effectually repels several kinds of insects that feed upon the figs. The essence of hay is the extract of laurel leaves."

JACKSON SNAPS.—One cup of butter, two cups of sugar, one egg, fine cups of flour, one cup of water, juice and rind of a lemon. Beat the butter to a cream, add the sugar gradually; then add the egg and water: beat again; then add the flour; mix well, roll out, cut with a round cutter and bake in a moderate oven until a light brown. These, like ginger cakes, will keep a long while if shut in a light tin box.

IRRITABLE WOMEN.

How They Make Themselves and Everyone Else Miserable.

It is like living in a den of snarling animals to live with a person who has this sort of temper, writes Ella Wheeler Wilcox in an article on "The Destroyers of Domestic Edens," in the February *Ladies' Home Journal*. Many an Eden is destroyed by it, while the possessor prides himself upon being a good Christian and doing his whole duty by his family. Yet, if the soup lacks a little salt, or contains a little too much pepper, if a meal is a moment delayed, if a child is noisy in its mirth, if a drawer sticks, or a door slams, or a chair creaks, each trifle calls forth an exhibition of disagreeable temper, which ruins the comfort and peace of the household for an hour. Many a woman is addicted to this sort of temper and calls it "her nerves," and considers herself the most devoted wife and mother in the world. Yet if she is obliged to delay her dinner for any member of the family, if she is called from one task to perform another, if the children scatter their playthings, or leave their schoolbooks in the parlor, she indulges in such petulant scolding that a gloom settles over the whole household.

She would consider it no difficult thing to die for that household, if it were demanded of her. But to control her irritable temper is a task too great to demand of her. And so the Eden is destroyed, and the children grow up eager to get out of the home where everything is uncomfortable, and the parents wonder why all their sacrifices are so poorly appreciated, why their children, for whom they have toiled and saved, seem to care so little about their home, and why they seem so anxious to seek pleasures elsewhere.

A Recent Idea.

A woman to whom the ordinary, dust-collecting, moth-breeding carpet was an abomination, and who could not afford to have all her rooms refloored in hard woods, adopted this expedient for some of the seldom used ones: She selected at a paper-hanger's a heavy wall paper, dark in color and conventional in design. She laid the floor first with brown paper. Then she put down the wallpaper by first coating it with paste and smoothing it down. When the floor was all papered she sized and varnished it with dark glue and common varnish, which deepened the color. When it was dry she scattered a few rugs about, and her paper carpets have lasted for years.

To Polish Glass.

To polish plate-glass and remove slight scratches, rub the surface gently, first with a clean pad, and afterward with a similar pad covered over with cotton velvet which had been charged with fine rouge. The surface under this treatment acquires a polish of great brilliancy, quite free from scratches.

GETTING READY FOR SPRING.

Something Is Already Known About the Fashions.

IT IS NOT A GREAT DEAL, HOWEVER.

The New Materials Are Clouded Like Modistes' Minds.

CRINOLINE IS SAID TO BE IMPOSSIBLE

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE POST.

NEW YORK, Feb. 3.—Spring is of more interest than common this year. Are we or are we not to make walking spectacles of ourselves by going around in cages like Leech's old caricatures? The thing is involved in clouds, and very pretty the clouds are, too, for the new silks and woolens, and even prints that come for warm weather wear, are all clouded and that very daintily.

I was looking at some fleecy nebulæ this morning in pink and gold on white and faintly creamy ground. Others showed gray and silvery white on blue. and yet others were thunderously black with gray behind them and hints of watery green.

The new dress materials are shot and watered, and this give the clouds their

TWO VELVET STREET GOWNS.

opportunity. Gray and fawn in a favorite mixture, and pink and fawn, and tan and mauve, and green and peach, and in general whatever combinations would seem to you a priori and on general principles most unlikely.

The stuffs are heavy, or perhaps the better word is firm. The new silks, for example, are woven with end and aim of making them as near like thread as kid can approach skin. They are of persistently close texture, thick, rich and lustrous, not stiff, and yet of dignity almost sufficient to stand alone. Their colorings are light and brilliant—fawn, Nile green, pale violet, primrose, peach, rose du Barry pink, light terra cotta, blue and cream. Some of them show an odd metallic luster, a coppery tone standing out suddenly or something iridescent in green.

There are stripes in plenty, huge, wide stripes that are not ashamed of themselves. These two are shaded, pink fading off into green or brown brightening into rose.

A whim that is hideous is the imitation of wood graining in the thin wash silks that are usually and ought to be so pretty. Just why, when every respectable house builder has relegated

TWO NOVEL EVENING DRESSES.

graining to the dark closet of the impossible, the manufacturers should pick it up as the latest novelty in summer frocks, would puzzle the toad that spent a century in the heart of an oak to determine.

Goods are bordered to a considerable extent. They are woven wide enough for the depth of the skirt and the border finished the pattern. This, so far as it goes, is good, because it offers a practical form of resistance to the hoop skirt invasion.

By the way, I have been getting letters since last week asking where is the use of fighting so impossible a bogy. Women won't wear hoops, my correspondents say, so where is the use of giving so much free advertisement to a trumped up scarecrow? Won't they, my friends? I know at least one woman who has never left them off. Winter and summer she has swished them about with her, to these 40 years. And she is a dressmaker. She used to make my frocks when I was a child and trim my hats, too. She is a tall and handsome woman, but very thin. Crinoline, it appears to her, lends a certain dignity to the figure, and crinoline she wears in her workroom, in church, in the horse cars, on the street and in elevators—in short, in one and all of the various places in which my critics who cry peace, peace, when perchance there's peace and perchance there isn't, declare crinoline under modern conditions to be out of the question entirely.

I have no object in saying hoop skirts are coming in, but as a veracious narrator of facts I will remark simply that

MIDWINTER MILLINERY.

the deep, stiff lining about the inside hem of the bell-shaped skirt is precisely a repetition of the inaugural method of the hoop skirt the last time the world witnessed its debut. It has started exactly as it started before, and as for the individuals who maintain in season and out of season the immeasurable superiority in practical sense of the woman of the present generation to the woman of the last—why they are welcome—to their opinions. We shall see what we shall see.

But to return to our muttons. New York streets have been particularly sticky with particularly muddy mud of late, and so of course the velvet dress has been in its glory. It's a stately robe and wonderfully imposing under certain conditions. Take it when the walks are dry and the woman is tall enough and slender, and heavy black velvet or dark green velvet, with sable furs, or the rich red and blue velvets we see so much of this winter, give the city a look and a feeling of wealth and luxury. I remember a woman on Broadway yesterday. She had red brown coils of hair that the sun glinted on wonderfully. She wore an empire robe of purple velvet, with fur lapels and high collar, and she might have been a stray empress, but the tail of her skirts was splashed distressfully.

At a large reception the other night I picked out a number of dresses about which to tell you. A pale green brocade skirt was bordered with a deep band of mink fur. Above it was arranged an overdress of darker green velvet and above that a brocade bodice, with fur about the white shoulders.

A white corded silk frock was very fresh and pretty, with a wide band of peach-colored velvet at its hem. On either side of the velvet was a line of golden otter fur. The bodice was low, with a lace guimpe and a quaint evening cape of peach-hued velvet.

Another elaborate costume was of pale yellow brocade, with large puffed sleeves of yellow velvet and a yellow velvet waistband. The skirt had odd lace ruchings run about it in half a dozen circles. Edging it at the bottom was a hem of sable fur.

A pale blue silk dress was noteworthy, with its corsage cape of blue velvet, edged with silver cord and sable.

A pink silk flashed here, there and everywhere worn by a pretty girl who was spoiled by her restlessness, else she might have been more than pretty. A wide pattern of Greek embroidery in silver banded her skirt, and another made a waistband that came well up under the arms and was studded with gems. Huge leg o' mutton sleeves of pink silk had each a black swallow on the shoulder nestling in a rose garland. This little touch of black made the costume piquant and unusual at very little expense or trouble. Dressmaking genius like other sorts often accomplishes its best results very easily.

Midwinter millinery is of some interest, but there's little new to chronicle. The most novel thing in bonnets has a big Alsatian bow of velvet or jet or tulle in front, and behind, nothing. The newest hat is the three-cornered "Garde-Francaise," which is after all almost too conspicuous for any use except a bridesmaid's at a church wedding.

A pretty toque at a concert this morning was of heliotrope cloth trimmed with silver fox fur and "ears" of gold standing erect very inquistively. Another was of bronze velvet with rosettes and quils on either side.

Hair is quite as important as hats. The chignon is now a fact, but is not large as yet and is worn quite high. A curly fringe comes down as it has for ages come upon the forehead. Ornaments have been thrown out mostly, though feathery aigrettes are seen of an evening fastened with diamonds.

The most generally interesting, because most generally useful, dresses come out at the afternoon receptions and teas. At Mrs. Whitney's a few days ago a pale green cloth costume attracted general attention. The bodice was seamless and draped slightly. It had a simple folded dark green velvet collar and was fitted into a wide belt of gold embroidery which formed a deep corselet pointed in front and behind. With this was worn a long green velvet cloak gathered in at the waist and with a high Tudor collar. The cloak was lined throughout with white fox fur and a white fox muff accompanied it. The effect was striking and really attractive.

Another dress well worth a second glance was of silvery white cloth with a plain wide skirt bordered all around the hem with silver and steel embroidery in a quaint raised design. The bodice had a white yoke flecked with stars of the same elaborate stitchery. Over this gown the wearer had a shaded velvet cloak, silver in this light, heliotrope in that and lined throughout with white fur.

A dress of violet and black is the last I have room for. It was of an empire design and the violet predominated. The skirt opened at both sides to show black panels and a wide belt of black velvet richly set with jet emphasized that end of the combination. A bertha of black silk muslin finished the bodice and was edged with a feathery frill at the throat, as were at the wrists the big leg o'mutton sleeves.

ELLEN OSBORN.

NOT A DOUBLE MARRIAGE.

Had Nothing to Do With the Prospective Bride's Brother.

WRITTEN FOR THE POST.

While I was talking with the colored man who was left in charge of the cotton compress at the noon hour, a boy about 10 years of age entered the place and was sauntering around when the man called out to him:

"Look heah, boy, what yo' dun want 'bout dis establishment?"

"Nuffin," was the reply.

"Den yo' git away right smart! Dis hain't no loafin' place for young niggers."

"I'ze Jim White," muttered the lad as he edged away.

"Jim White! Jim White! I nebber dun seed or heard tell of yo' befo'."

"Why, I'ze Evaline White's brudder."

"Oh!"

"An yo's goin' to marry my sister."

"Ah! I understands now! An bekase I was dun gwine to marry yo'r sister yo' reckoned yo' had de right to cum spookin round dis compress house! Boy, yo' is dreffully mistooken 'bout things. If my ole woman, who dun run'd away a y'ar ago, doan' cum back in de next two weeks I'ze gwine to marry yo'r sister Evaline, but I want yo' to constructively understand dat while I marries yo'r sister none o' yo'r fam'ly marries dis compress! Now yo' glide!"

The boy saw the point and went out so fast that he fell off the platform and landed on a big hog which was sleeping in the shade.

M. QUAD.

THE USE OF MONEY.

A Plea for Teaching Girls the Mysteries of Values.

Harper's Bazar.

Would it not be wise if some exercises in the mysteries of money were added to the curriculum of every girl's studies? A boy finds it all out by actual contact with the public as soon as he is out and a part of it; but a girl may become a mature woman, shrinking then through the habit of long protection and be thrown on the mercies of the world with her money to fall the prey to the first cheat and cozen. She is taught at school the spectra of the stars and the map of Mars; what pity that she should not be instructed in the workings of life on the planet where she lives! That a knowledge of the nature and meaning and care of money should be a part of every girl's education is growing more and more evident in this age of enlargement and prosperity, which puts money into the hands of so many women. And in the coming century, the woman's century, as it is already called, in which so many women will be workers and earners of money, it is all the more important, in order that they may be neither handicapped nor too far outstripped, that they should be well instructed as to business movements and investments, that they may be directed in the right way before they set out to earn.

THE WRONG MAN.

A Bunco Steerer Who Bumped Against an Ex-Judge.

New York Commercial Advertiser.

Sometimes the bunco steerer meets his match. Recently ex-Judge Thomas Lawrence, who has been a practicing lawyer in this city for many years, but now resides in his beautiful home in Nyack, had an encounter with one of Hungry Joe's conferees in which the latter acknowledged defeat. The ex-judge is a Quaker and wears a slouch hat and Joshua Whitcomb clothes. Passing through City hall park an elegantly dressed young man said: "What, do my eyes deceive me? You are"—— But Mr. Lawrence seized the fellow's hand and broke in: "Why, I am glad to see thee, friend. Thou hast changed thy clothes since I saw the last on Blackwell's island." Slapping Mr. Lawrence on the back the would-be swindler laughed and said: "That will do, old Quaker; I see your are on to my game."

The Queen of Roumania's Work.

New York Sun.

Carmen Sylva is a rapid worker, writing quickly with a fountain pen and tearing off the finished sheets from the pad with almost feverish eagerness. Her idea is that everything a writer does should represent the actual impression at the moment of writing, and her ideas crowd each other sometimes until they lack finish. The most remarkable thing about her work is the acute comprehension which she, a princess born and a queen, shows of the miseries and hardships of the poor. It is the gift of divination and inspiration that lifts her above the ordinary writer to the plane of the poet.

ADVICE TO PRETTY WOMEN.

Lillian Russell Tells Some Secrets of Beauty.

THE WAY CHARMS MAY BE PRESERVED.

Baths and Exercise Are Essential Features.

CORSETS MUST BE WORN AT ALL TIMES

WRITTEN FOR THE POST.

Making up for the stage is a distinct branch of the actress's art. It varies so greatly in individual cases that only the most general rules can be laid down. And these are rules which every wom-

LILLIAN RUSSELL.

an would do well to heed, even though she does not belong to the theatrical profession and has no intention of ever joining it.

Oliver Wendell Holmes says that the training of a well-bred woman should begin three generations before she is born. And to this I would add that the training of a beautiful woman should begin when she is a child and be continued all the days of her life.

The make-up of an actress or any other woman who wishes to please the eye is more to be found in daily habits than in the rouge pot and powder box. Good health, a proper amount of exercise, cleanliness and good living are the secrets of beauty, not lotions nor powders, nor pastes nor paints.

After a woman has made herself to a certain extent beautiful by becoming clean, sweet and healthy, then it is time to come forth with the lotions by which the finishing touches are given.

For the stage it is necessary to put on paint and powder, because the footlights have a peculiar effect upon the skin, rendering it white and ghastly and utterly destroying the natural tints. It is therefore actually obligatory to use make-up, but it is not necessary nor advisable to put on one-half as much as is generally used by actresses, particularly those in the choruses and doing the minor roles.

IN THE GLARE OF THE FOOTLIGHTS.

In my own case I can say that I use everything of this kind most sparingly, and that I have recourse to paint and powder only for supplying the high lights, so to speak, of the face. That I am very fortunate in being gifted with just the complexion for the stage I will not deny, but I am equally sure that I can give points to others, even in cases where I do not have to follow them myself. Before going upon the stage I rub my face and hands with a very thin solution of cold cream, and then I very lightly powder my hands, nose and forehead with "lily white," leaving the rest of my face its natural color, which is a healthy white—neither ghastly white nor sallow. I rouge my cheeks, chin, tips of my ears, and at length finish by rubbing a handful of it in the palm of my hands. My hair is my own, and so I am ready for the stage without bleach or further make-up.

But there are other women, and sometimes extremely pretty ones, too, who are of that very unfortunate style of beauty which does not light up well and which becomes very ghastly and haggard under the rays of the sunlight and gas. To such women paint and powder are necessary if they wish to do themselves justice.

Women with very large dark eyes are examples of what I mean. Such women are beauties. Their eyes are full of expression. They usually have a finely cut Grecian nose and chin, and in complexion they are perfect. As you talk with them in the boudoir they impress you as women so exquisitely lovely that you wonder how it is that they have not gained reputations as professional beauties. So far so good.

FOR DARK-EYED WOMEN.

The next time you see your lovely, interesting Grecian beauty it is at a ball, and as your eyes fall upon her in a crowd of women you are startled at the change. She looks almost haggard. Her lovely eyes have circles under them, her nose and chin look pinched and her skin looks as delicate as though she were in the last stages of consumption. She does not compare in beauty with the blue-eyed women, who, with irregular noses, perhaps, and without a particle of expression, yet manage to light up well and look healthy and happy.

Dark-eyed women must rouge to relieve the pallor of their complexion, and they must powder a little under the eyes or they will look haggard.

As I said, the principal factors of a woman's beauty are her daily habits, and unless these are correct she cannot possibly remedy the effect by art. Daily exercise makes a woman round and keeps her in a state of good development. It is by this that she gets good shoulders, and it develops the bust better than anything else can do it. I am in the habit of taking daily walks, exercising, both in the house and out, and moving my arms about so that I get a great deal of exercise. If I were to rise in the morning, dress lazily, bathe carelessly and lie upon my couch until time for rehearsal or the theater I am sure that I should soon become flabby, unmuscular and shapeless. Yet I have seen society women and actresses do this same thing and complaining that they are unfortutate in being neither shapely nor rosy.

BATHING IS IMPORTANT.

With regard to baths I cannot say too much. I am gifted with such a fine constitution that I could easily take an icy plunge each morning, but singers, you know, have delicate throats, and so I do not dare to go one-half as far as I feel I could safely go. It is actually necessary for a woman who wants to have a nice skin to take a bath every day, and besides this she should sponge her neck and arms with alcohol and keep her face and hands soft with vaseline and cold cream.

In the spring it is a good thing to wash the face with strawberry juice, and lemon juice is excellent at all times of the year for removing freckles and sunburn. I am a firm believer in old-time remedies for minor ills. I think that herb teas induce sleep and regulate the system better than drugs.

I think, too, that a woman gets a great deal of beneficial exercise and so makes herself prettier by aiding herself in the toilet. For instance, she gets exercise for her arms by dressing her own hair, and by buttoning her boots she gets exercise for her wrists, and thereby suppleness. I make it a practice of doing all these things myself, unless hurried, and think I am the better for it.

It is never safe for a woman to neglect the cultivation of beauty. I am an emphatic believer in the corset, and I do not think that a woman who goes without one during a part of the day can expect her figure to retain the shapeliness which is the standard of beauty to-day.

A PERFECT FIGURE.

This is recognized even by artists. When I was approached on the subject of the Montana statue I was told that my figure was just right for a model of Liberty, and nothing at all was said about the corset, although I have always worn one.

A woman should wear always shoes that fit the feet snugly and well. She should get plenty of sleep. She should eat all she can hold of easily digested food, and she should be constantly in a state which is known nowadays as "well groomed." All these things she must do if she wants to be a pretty woman.

Then, if she is an actress, she need only to bring out the high lights of her face before she goes behind the footlights. And if she is a society woman she has but to rub her cheeks into rosiness, bite her lips into redness and lighten up the shadows of her face and she will be beautiful without the veneer of enamel and the fresco of rouge pot and powder, too often made necessary by bad grooming.

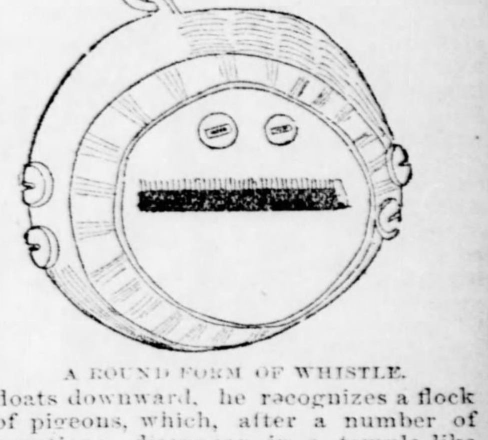
I have read in the newspapers that sweet-voiced Minnie Hauk does not believe in water for the toilet, that the incomparable Patti has not washed her face for 10 years, and that lovely Jennie Lind bathed in water preserved from the melting of April snow. But when I read these things I sprinkle them with a great many grains of doubt, for I do not believe that a beautiful and talented woman can hold her own in the eyes of the public without attention to the laws of hygiene and common sense.

PIGEONS MAKE MUSIC.

THEY CARRY WHISTLES ATTACHED TO THEIR TAILS.

Of Course, It Is in China the Novelty Is Used.

As the stranger who visits Pekin for the first time rambles through its dusty streets he is startled, says a correspondent of the St. Louis *Post-Dispatch*, by peculiarly sweet strains of music in the air, which draw near and retreat, keeping up this strange play, until at last the sounds die away altogether. The unusual phenomenon is repeated over and over again, and when the astonished rambler strains his eyes to discover this ariel orchestra at a moment when it sends down crescendo greetings, he perceives nothing but a small, dark cloud hovering in the air. As it



A ROUND FORM OF WHISTLE.

floats downward, he recognizes a flock of pigeons, which, after a number of gyrations, disappear in a temple-like structure, evidently their home. The æolian melody has ceased, and the traveler doubts no longer that these pigeons are song birds of rare quality, such as he has never seen before, but that they do not carry their song in their throats he learns later.

The instrument which produces the sweet sounds is called the chao-tse. chao meaning "whistle" in English and tse "mechanical." The chao-tse is made in various forms, and must be very light, otherwise its weight would hinder the birds in their flight, for it is fastened to the tail of the pigeon by means of a small stick, which passes through the center of the tail wings and slips through a small link in the rear. The instrument is composed of a set of whistles, which are arranged in such a way that the air passes through them with a force equivalent to that of the flight of the bird. The little music-box does not weigh more than two or three ounces. This novel equipment of the birds, the origin of which is unknown, although of recent date, has two objects in view. In the first place it is an

THE GROUP CHAO-TSE.

artistic and fantastic arrangement quite in harmony with the love of the Chinese people for the mysterious, with which they invest their bells and drums, the sounds of which represent to them the voices of their departed ancestors, and the teachings of their emperors long since dead. On the other hand this aerial orchestration protects the pigeons against the murderous attacks of eagles, hawks, falcons and other birds of prey with which the vicinity of Pekin abounds, for the sudden noise drives away the foe.

THE TRUTH HURTS.

Ward McAllister Has a Habit of Telling It About New York Society.

THE ATTRACTIONS IN BOHEMIA.

Ardent Desire of Fashionable People to Get Inside.

SUCCESS OF WOMEN PHYSICIANS.

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE POST.

NEW YORK, Feb. 3.—Mr. Ward McAllister has affronted a great number of bright folks by declaring that society people had no use for people of talent. This audacious statement aroused considerable indignation in Bohemia. But, however unpalatable the announcement was, it contained much truth. Truth is a quality in which Ward McAllister is eminent. He frequently says disagreeable things, but they are always founded on fact. Mr. McAllister is like a shallow mud puddle that reflects the heavens and the weeds above it with equal fidelity. Although in no sense a great man, he is a very honest one. He is quite transparent and candor filters through him without being modified in the passage. The text on which he preached this irritating sermon was a recent scene in Delmonico's. Mr. Paderewski dined there one afternoon. So tremendous was the furor created by that famous pianist's appearance that the assembled guests forgot their appetites in their wonder and stared at the golden-haired genius until their soup grew cold and their oysters warm. When the young virtuoso finally ended his dinner and arose to depart the entire company crowded to the door and made a narrow passage through which the pianist marched like a conqueror. Ladies and gentlemen alike strove to touch his coat sleeves as he passed, as if he were a sacred relic that could transmit its genius by personal contact. Not until he had disappeared into his carriage did the guests return to their seats, their equanimity and their dinners.

Yet, says Mr. McAllister sagely, not one of these enthusiasts would ask Paderewski to dine with him or her informally. If he goes as a guest at their receptions it is in the capacity of a pianist, not as a friend. As an illustration of this fact the leader of the 150 declares that two ladies of great lyric distinction were invited to a fashionable function last winter and not a gentleman among the guests would be persuaded to take them down to dinner.

Mr. McAllister is right, but he only sees one side of the subject. He comments upon the impossibility of talented folks being taken up by polite society. He says nothing, however, about the ardent desire of fashionable people to get into Bohemia. But this is even more apparent than the statement of the humorous old gentleman whose pretensions have done so much to render Murray Hill ridiculous. A very great number of society girls either long to go on the stage or desire to get personally acquainted with players. Two years ago Mme. Modjeska's company contained two young ladies of one of the oldest families in New York. Each of these young women had an independent income of $10,000 a year, but they temporarily abandoned luxurious homes and the pleasures of their own circle to travel about with the actress. They received no salary, nor indeed deserved any, for they were absolutely without talent for the stage. But they were employed as walking ladies in numerous Shakespearean productions, and in this humble capacity they were completely happy until at last, wearying of the vicissitudes incident to a period of one night stands, they became cured of this infatuation and returned to New York for a more pleasant enjoyment of their wealth.

Bob Cutting's marriage to Minnie Seligman and debut as a professional actor is only one of the many examples of rich young society men trying to become actors. There was certainly nothing in stage life to tempt a sensible youth to abandon the position young Cutting occupied in society. He belonged to one of the best families in the country. He had the entree into our most exclusive circles. His father is a millionaire, and there was every prospect that when Banker Cutting died his son would inherit a sufficient estate to support the conditions of a gentleman. But this heir of a wealthy house surrendered all his advantages of birth and position to become an object of ridicule on the stage. His debut at the Standard theater a few nights ago aroused derision in the minds of those who were his college chums and social companions. Young Cutting is wholly without talent. He is neither an actor nor a society man, but merely the husband of a plump and clever Jewess who is the divorced wife of a Harlem Hebrew. Minnie Seligman is all right. She has enough talent to continue for the next 10 years in receipt of a large salary. But the infatuation that Bohemia exerted over her unfortunate husband has resulted in what seems to be a complete disaster for all the prospects of a young fellow whose boyhood had every promise of a luxurious if not brilliant future.

The habitues of comic opera stage doors are not, as is often stated, clerks at a modest salary in the dry goods stores, but young men who never earned any salary at all. The gatekeepers of playhouses are continually pestered by the importunities of young clubmen, who, disappointed in attaining the stage through the foyer, make persistent efforts to reach it through the back door. If it were not for the lavish expenditure of money by these young bloods who are infatuated with theatrical life, the virtue of actresses would not be held in such general question. The temptations that beset young girls on the stage are not behind the scenes but before the footlights. In spite of what is hinted to the contrary theatrical managers have neither the time, inclination nor imprudence to carry on affairs of sentiment among the women of their companies. The management of a theater is an exact business, which, if not conducted on business principles, must result in inevitable disaster. There are, indeed, instances of handsome young actors making havoc among the moralities of his fair companions in the company, as, for example, Robert Mantell, who is at present in legal and domestic anxieties through attentions to his leading woman. But these cases are rare.

Generally speaking the actor's year of work lasts only 33 weeks and his salary earned during the busy season has to be economized to carry him through the period of idleness. It is the lavish use of money by outsiders that has given the stage a bad name. The fascination that Bohemia exerts over him compels the wealthy young society man to become enamored of women on one side of the footlights whom he would not notice on the other. Two sisters, Jane and Amelia Foldeloll, some three years ago, were employed behind the counter of a Sixth avenue dry goods store. Jane was 17 years old, quite a pretty girl, of agreeable manners and virtuous character. Amelia was 2 years older, plain in face, somewhat shrewish in temper, altogether an unattractive person. They received the same wages, $7 a week. The smallness of her earnings dissatisfied the elder sister. She could sing a little, and being acquainted with a chorus girl, secured employment in the Casino at $10 a week to stand in the rear row and make a noise in the orchestral key. A callow young man, just graduated from Harvard, who had been unsuccessfully trying to get acquainted with the divinities of comic opera, finally succeeded in meeting Amelia Foldeloll, who had not changed her name because it never appeared on the bills. Suddenly the young woman grew rich, wore diamonds, lived in a costly flat, and kept a brougham. Eventually she married her admirer, who is now seeking means to obtain a divorce. Meanwhile, the pretty and attractive sister Jane is still behind the counter, earning a higher wage, but no nearer matrimony than before.

Another and even more pertinent illustration of the influence of Bohemia was recently afforded in one of our spectacular plays that had a long run. Young Mr. Moneybags, whose father died several years ago leaving him $1,000,000, spent two years and a considerable portion of his inheritance in what is euphemistically known as "seeing life." Among the objects thus contemplated was a young woman, whom he had taken from a Chicago house and established in an apartment in Harlem. This damsel was even more dissolute than her protector. She broke his head one night with a champagne bottle, and when he got well he grew tired of her. Pensioning her off by payment of a round sum, he made the young woman sign a contract never to come near him again. She joyfully departed, spent her money in a riot that ended only when her funds were exhausted, applied to him for a further supply and was threatened with arrest for blackmail. Thus thrown upon her own resources, the wretched creature hired as a chorus girl in a Kiralfy spectacle at 25 cents a night. She could not live so high on so low a salary, and managing to get her health back by having no means to squander it, she secured a position as marching girl in a show that was extremely popular in this city. One night young Moneybags discovered her in the ranks of the chorus, fell desperately in love with her, sought her out, and a few weeks later married her. This strangely united couple are living in a fashionable neighborhood, and fashionable people know them in social intimacy, although not under the name of Moneybags.

This is a phase of fashionable life that Mr. McAllister has not reflected in his complacent little mud-puddle. He informs us authoritatively that the old families of New York cannot countenance any effort to make terms of social equality between the geniuses of art and the aristocratic class. When the famous virtuosos, Wolff and Hollman, were recently entertained at the Vanderbilt mansion they were invited as professional musicians rather than as guests, and spent the latter part of the evening in performing on the violin and 'cello. Jean and Edouard de Resske refused to accept hospitality on these terms last winter, and stated scornfully that if they were not to be received as gentlemen they would not be entertained at all.

Mr. Paderewski, the sensation of this season, is exceedingly practical for a pianist. Although a genius he is also a man of business. While he was in this city last week he received an invitation to spend the evening at the house of a fashionable hostess. The dreamy-eyed Pole referred the matter to his agent, who promptly replied to the invitation by a polite but appalling note stating that Mr. Paderewski's terms were $3,000 for one selection and an encore. Possibly this business-like way of social enjoyment contains the reason of Mr. Ward McAllister's affirmation that nobody entreats the pleasure of Mr. Paderewski's company to dinner.

But the Vaudeville club, the frequent marriages of actresses to swell young men, and the occasional studio evenings in which society girls have the joy of becoming personally acquainted with Carmencita, Fougere and other famous performers, proves that the merry old gentleman who acts as the oracle of society does not know everything that happens around him. Mr. McAllister does not approve of the Vaudeville club, but that it exists shows that it was essential to the pleasure of those who deny themselves no luxury. At this private and strictly fashionable entertainment the songs are extremely wicked, the poses very suggestive, the costumes exceedingly scant and the general tone of the performance much broader than Tony Pastor would allow on his stage. But the fine ladies of the 150 like these things, and pay liberally to hear and witness them in private.

It is true, as Mr. McAllister states, that the greatest geniuses united to the highest moral and intellectual character cannot obtain admittance on a footing of social equality into the parlors of Murray Hill, but these very residents of our most exclusive neighborhood in the city have no hesitation in meeting at other houses much more free and easy people than they would invite to their own. Fastidiously fashionable society decline to receive Mary Anderson and Mrs. Kendal, and would no doubt hesitate to invite Edwin Booth to dinner, but this same class has no qualms in slumming it with a Parisian dancer or a concert hall singer, or marrying chorus girls whose characters, like their ancestry, will not bear investigation. Consistency's the only jewel unworn by that contingent of the community which is represented in public utterances by Mr. Ward McAllister.

"It will be a surprisingly short time before men physicians will have become the exception and women physicians the rule." This remark was made recently by a distinguished New York physician, and agreed to by two other physicians who were in the company where the remark was made. The first speaker continued: "Already here in New York, although it is not so in any other city, members of our profession who belong to the gentler sex are no longer regarded in or out of the profession as freaks, novelties or experiments as they were everywhere only a few years ago, and as they are yet in many places. The great big underlying fact which is going to push man to the rear in our profession is that it is essentially a womanly attribute that makes success in our calling. Just as soon as that truth is generally admitted our days will be numbered. You know just as well as I do," continued the speaker, turning to his two professional brethren, "that we do not call on our technical skill alone in one case out of a hundred. What determines our treatment in 99 cases out of 100 is not what our text books or our professors taught us; it is what we have been taught by our observation of human nature and our sympathies that direct us what to do."

"That is rather giving away our game, but I must admit it is so," said one of the other doctors.

"Of course it is so; and what is more, a woman learns more and faster by what we call practice, which means opportunities for observation more than opportunities for doing, than a man does, and her sympathetic judgment is more generally correct."

A non-professional member of the party asked if it was not more difficult for a woman to go through the hard study, and especially the disagreeable study, the clinics and that sort of thing, than for a man. The old doctor replied:

"Perhaps there is a smaller percentage of women who can go through what you call the disagreeable preparatory work, but I doubt even that. Some women cannot stand it, neither can some men, but I have not observed a greater proportion of failures among the women students. Mentally they are our equals, and physically they are equipped with all that is required of a doctor in that respect. I tell you, the woman doctor is coming."

As a matter of fact, the woman doctor has already arrived, at least in New York, as a little investigation to which I was prompted by the remarks I have quoted convinced me. There are over a hundred women physicians here with fair practices, a score with extensive practices, and a dozen who cannot attend to the practice offered them, though they make their visits in their own coupes. The last vestige of prejudice on the part of the male practitioners has disappeared; many of the men physicans find it profitable to have it known that they consult with "Miss and Mrs. So-and-So," and the governors of the Cancer hospital, founded by one of the Astors, recently elected a woman as house-surgeon. I met one of the most noted of the woman doctors recently, and when I began questioning her on the subject I have been writing about she seemed surprised.

"I supposed," said she, "that every one knew how we stand in New York. It is so long since I have encountered any prejudice on account of my sex that I had almost forgotten it existed. Some women are adopting specialties, but I retain a general practice. Men patients? Why, certainly. It is the patient who is to be considered, and you certainly admit that it is no more embarrassing for a man to have a woman doctor by his sick bed than for a woman to have a man doctor."

I had never thought of it in just that way before. CYMON.

DIDN'T LIKE HIS NAME.

Quit His Job When He Found What the Name Meant.

WRITTEN FOR THE POST.

I was riding into Tuscumbia, Ala., on horseback and was within three miles of the town when I met a colored man carrying a bundle under his arm and getting over the road at a lively gait. He seemed to be laboring under considerable excitment, and I drew rein and asked:

"Anything happened, Moses?"

"White man, is yo' familiar wid de Bible?" he queried in reply as he halted.

"Yes, tolerably so."

"Does de Bible tell of a pusson named Ananias?"

"It does."

"What sort of a pusson was he?"

"He was a liar."

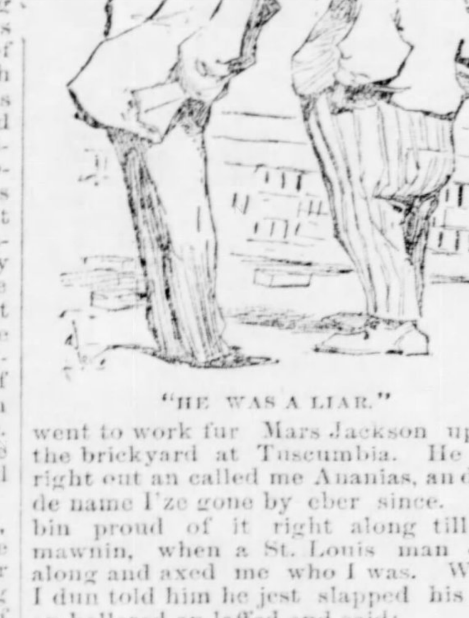
"Was he a liar from 'way back?"

"I guess he was."

"Couldn't tell the troof to save his neck?"

"No; but why do you ask?"

"Why, sah, fo'teen y'ars ago I dun



"HE WAS A LIAR."

went to work fur Mars Jackson up in the brickyard at Tuscumbia. He sot right out an called me Ananias, an dat's de name I'ze gone by eber since. I'ze bin proud of it right along till dis mawnin, when a St. Louis man cum along and axed me who I was. When I dun told him he jest slapped his leg an hollered an laffed and said:

"'Boy, doan' yo' know who dat Ananias was? He was de champion liar from de headwaters of Lyin creek. He could dun outlie all de odder liars in de hull world put together. One time he dun told 10,000 lies in one day an didn't hurt hisself a bit.'"

"Well?" I asked as he paused.

"'Waal, I didn't dun wait five minits. I nebber went to see Mars Jackson. I didn't say goodby to nobody. I jest packed up dese clothes an set out for Decatur. I'ze frowed up my hands. I'ze so broken up an 'shamed o' myself dat I'ze gwine down to Decatur an mix up wid common niggers an call myself George Washington." M. QUAD.

It Was So Unexpected.

Clothier and Furnisher.

Miss Pinkerly—Why, Mr. Tutter, what are those little pockets for in the sleeves of your overcoat?

Tutter—Don't you know, really? Why they are for a lady to put her hand in. I will show you, if you will let me have your hand.

Miss Pinkerly—Oh, Mr. Tutter—George—this is so sudden!

AT THE STUDENTS' THEATER.

A Novel and Rather Risky Performance in Paris.

NO POLICE INTERFERENCE ALLOWED

Trials of Actors and Actresses in Getting Places.

EMILE ZOLA'S DISAPPOINTED AMBITION.

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE POST.

PARIS, Jan. 16.—Whew, what a night! Cold and blowing, and a beautiful layer of snow being deposited over the frozen slush that the Parisian householders have not removed from their pavements, because that's the business of the municipality; and the said municipality understands this business about as well and neglects it as thoroughly as do our street commissioners among you over at home.

I'm very well content to be warmly housed and to be writing to you this evening, instead of taking the voyage across the Seine that I made the other night. 'Twas a novel experience, just the same, and well worth seeing and hearing, though when I've told you of it, you'll probably combat my judgment about the worth-while thereof from the "strictly-moral-show" point of view.

Last Friday night at 8:30 I found myself in a box at the Montparnasse theater—this is what is known as a *theater du quartier*—in distinction to the subventioned theatres, or to the big playhouses on the boulevard—and it is in a rather tough quarter of Paris, too, away over the river, far beyond Napoleon's tomb, beside the cemetery of Montparnasse. So faraway in fact that the hackdriver swears audibly when you give him the address, and once there you're lucky to find a cab to bring you back.

But it isn't every night that the General Association of students at Paris gives an entertainment—only once a year in fact—nor is it everyone who has an opportunity to go to it. My good fortune came through one of the persons, an actress, in fact, whose task it was to amuse the aforesaid students; a task by no means easy, for your student is no respecter of persons, is a guyer by long and skillful training, and this is his night.

The physiognomy of the audience was interesting enough. Very few dress suits were to be seen for your Latin Quarter collegian does not live upon a large scale, and those who were in evening dress came in gangs of three and four and lent moral courage each to the other. Quite a number of these future doctors, lawyers or architects came in the gentle (?) company of those mysterious beings known as 'grisettes, or rather—the modern substitute thereof, for the grisette actual belonged to and disappeared with the society existing before the war of '70-'71. These fond female beings constitute a type somewhere between the real grisette and the "Sapho" of Alphonse Daudet, and retiring modesty is not one of their apparent endowments.

The entertainment consisted of a review in three acts, written by a medical student and called "Hallo, There! You Scholars;" a one-act realistic scene for two characters, and finally "The Honest Recompense," accurately described upon the program as an "immoral *morceau*." These latter two numbers are unpublished works of a rising young author here, known as Naurof. He has written songs of the order sung by Yvette Guilbert; also vaudeville pieces and short stories.

Of course the curtain rose late—curtains always do in amateur performances. However, once the review was fairly under way, one forgot the delay in considering how much of what is *nearly* always forbidden could be sung and spoken without police interference. Such performances as this one, not given for gain and not to be repeated, do not come under the jurisdiction of the theatrical censor (familiarly dubbed "Anastasie"), and so there was no limit to the license given and taken. A review-play here is a vaudeville in which the facts, acts, plays and personages who have figured prominently during the Paris year are caricatured or hit off ridiculously; and in this particular review there come under fire every important character and event in the 12-months' calendar from Latin-Quarter happenings—interesting to the students and understood by them—to the pilgrimage of the reporter Stanhope to cholera-stricken Hamburg and to that other pilgrimage—the one made by Emile Zola last summer to the blessed fountain at Lourdes, where, among the hordes of expectant miserables who sought the healing (?) waters, the great realist gathered material for his next novel.

The collegians whiled away the waits between the acts with song, in bandying jests, and in smoking cigarettes, of which pestilential article there is a quantity used in France so superior to the consumption at home that we Americans are simply (and happily) not in it. Then, too, as a patience provider there was waged a furious wordy-war written and memorized beforehand between an individual in the balcony who objected to the disgusting yawn that had escaped from a bored gentleman in the pit. The review was interpreted mostly by students, aided by a few third-rate actresses and music hall singers. The theatrical merit of this part of the performance was not in consequence considered. However, in the "realistic scenes" two young actors, Mevisto and Miss de Bari, displayed real dramatic force and the power to impose and to hold upon the audience the emotions evoked from a tragic situation. This scene furnished the necessary reaction after the hilarious trashy review, and terminated very happily an evening which one would not care to repeat, but which nevertheless is good to have among ones remembrances and experiences.

We read carelessly in romances and biographies of the difficulties and obstacles in the way of an artist, actor, singer, musician, who has the wish and the ability to rise in his profession. How fearfully this is true over here I have only learned recently. Although competition may be claimed to be indirectly the cause of the difficulty, yet it is exploited by those who control the desirable places, and the low moral status which has made possible the Panama affair is evident in matters of art.

Take for instance the actress and actor of whom I spoke above: Mlle. de Bari and Mevisto are both persons of undoubted value in their profession, yet they both—and more particularly the former, have no recognized place on the Parisian stage because they lack "influence." That sounds an innocent enough reason, but this influence is of a peculiar kind. Take for instance the actress—any actress—desirous of securing a hearing before the public. To speak plainly; there are three ways open to her. First, she must pay to the manager of the theater where she wishes to appear 5,000 or 10,000 francs, and she will receive a position paying her 300 francs per month. But almost certainly she is poor; where then is she to get the necessary 5,000 or 10,000 francs, and how is she to live on 300 francs per month when she must provide her costumes? She must possess herself of the "influence" of some rich and honorable gentleman who surely expects a return for his financial disbursements. Or she may procure the "influence" of some editor or personage of the press; and this time, because of the said personage's relations with the theatrical manager, there's no money consideration, but the wretched actress must pay to the personage at the highest price we know. One other road is open to her, and that a long and weary one. She secures the acquaintance, the friendship perhaps, of some young dramatic author, who is rising, but whose position is not so assured that he can willingly refuse the collaboration of a competent interpretress for his works, and thus the actress appears in the author's one-act plays, small scenes, dialogues and monologues, in club entertainments, *soirees* in private houses, and the like. Thus the fame of the author and of the actress increase together, and one fine day the public demand continuous enjoyment of the player's talent—and she has succeeded.

Or, again, a young pianist may have all the important concertos, classic and modern compositions at his fingers' ends; he may possess the technique given by years of practice, and also the power of expression of a born musician, but he will not receive even a preliminary hearing from any concert conductor of average musical reputation, unless he hands over a round sum to the conductor—just as, after the figure employed t'other day by Ch. de Lesseps before the court in the Panama trial, one hands over his watch to the highwayman at the corner of a wood.

And favoritism, "influence," and bribing are more than rumored to be a ruling factor in the selection of pictures for the two *salons* here. I don't know whether these things be in other countries, but, certes, they exist here to a disheartening extent; a state of things, which, in my opinion, might have been expected among a people who have thrown religion (and its attendants, honesty, probity and veracity) overboard, and who know too well the saws "Nowadays one must steal in order to subsist," and, "Be careful how you tell the truth."

In the matter of success before the public, isn't there always an end of the rainbow, always distant, desired and unattained? In evidence we have Emile Zola, who is without doubt one of France's greatest writers. He treats of unpleasant phases of French life, but with what force, with what realistic power! His "Downfall" was an epoch-making book. By the way, "The Downfall" is not a good translation of the book's title, "La Debacle," just as the story was much weakened by the expurgation it received when being done into English. "Debacle" literally signifies the breaking up and sweeping away that follows a thaw and freshet in a frozen river.

Zola when asked the other day "what do you most desire," replied "more eloquence." He would have been as well believed had he said "a place among the Forty Immortals of the French Academy," for he has many times posed his candidature for a chair in the hall of this august body, and as many times has he been disappointed. His last rebuff occurred at the time when Pierre Loti, the exponent of romanticism and fiction, was chosen instead of "Saint Emile." Zola was thus nicknamed after the appearance of his story—mysterious, ideal, quasi-religious, and supernatural, "The Dream;" which he wrote expressly to disprove its critics' assertion that his nature was gross, that he had no elevated sentiments and consequently could only produce work of the earth, earthy sort.

But Zola's works will be a living force when those of Loti are buried and forgotten. Among the latter's most noted novels are "My Brother Yves," "Madame Chrysanthemum," and "The Fishermen of Iceland." This latter, dramatized, will shortly be produced at the Grand theater, and about the dramatization there runs the following history: The adaptation for the stage was begun several years ago, before Loti became the youngest Immortal, and the author had chosen as collaborator in the work Louis Tiercelin, one of Brittany's poets and dramatists. The labor progressed slowly and was not finished when Loti was elected member of the academy. Then, perhaps, Loti said to himself that he as an Immortal didn't care to have the plain, unvarnished and unadorned name of Tiercelin appear beside his own—that of an academician—upon the billboards. And so he puts aside the manuscript of Tiercelin and Loti, and commences and finishes a new adaptation, which is accepted by the Grand theater management, which he claims is all his own, Tiercelin's poor ideas having been utterly useless, and so the name of Loti shall shine alone in colored ink upon the bills and his shall be all the glory.

Mr. Tiercelin objects to this last point, and judges his objection so just that he has carried his plaint before the committee of dramatic authors.

Difficult to get at the truth in such matters, but it is possible that some tarnished spots are to be found dimming the brightness of this Immortal's crown, for several persons who know this Mr. Lucien Viaud (Loti), lieutenant in the French navee, say that he is a poor officer of marine, a man of disagreeable character, and that for bonus he paints his face. The first charge is quite plausible, proceeding upon the impossibility of doing well two things at once, sailing and writing. Is it always envy, or sometimes simply love of scandal. that chooses a shining mark? G. E. S.

Almost Incredible Story.

Chicago Inter-Ocean.

James Samuels of Dubuque, a sergeant in the Twenty-first Iowa, was one of the 75 Americans who went to Cuba 20 years ago on the steamer Virginius and were shot by the Spaniards at Santiago. His name appeared in the list of the dead and his family mourned him as such. They have just received a letter from him written at the soldiers' home, Covington, Ind. He states that he was shot through the head and left for dead. Chance friends nursed him back to health, but the shot destroyed his memory, and the past was a blank. By some means unknown to him he recently reached Chicago, where he was recognized by an army comrade who brought him to Covington, where his memory was restored.

STREET VENDORS.

Queer Characters Seen and Heard on the Thoroughfares of London.

ARE CALLED PATTERERS THERE.

They Have the Gift of Gab and Exercise It to Advantage.

ALMOST FORCE PERSONS TO BUY.

WRITTEN FOR THE POST.

The art of "patter" may be best described as one of the lowest forms of oratory; yet it is surprising how easily a crowd may be drawn together by a skilled possessor of the gift. Foremost among the few requisites of the street seller, no matter what the nature of his wares, is the ability to "patter" well, and one starting in business without this necessary "gift of gab" would most likely prove a failure at his calling.

Many of the London street patterers let drop things which are worth hearing, either on account of their wit or their novel audacity. There is one gutter merchant who comes before the public nightly with a stock of penny bottles of hair restorer, and in recommending it he boastfully claims that through the fast-growing adoption of his specific the occupation of the wigmakers will soon be entirely gone forever. He tells a funny story to the effect that a certain old gentlemen, whose baldness most sorely grieved him, as it was the means of preventing him from marrying a young and beautiful heiress, on hearing of the wonderful hair restorer, sought an interview with its discoverer at his private resi-

THE STREET DOCTOR LECTURES.

dence, and consented to have his scalp operated on forthwith.

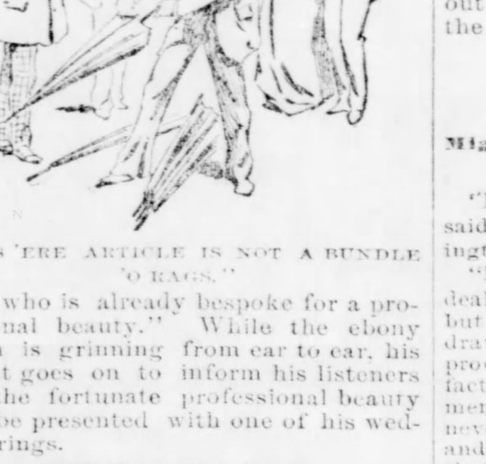
The gutter merchant then unblushingly assures his hearers that, although only one single bottle of his restorer was used upon the old man's shiny pate, so powerful and so sudden was the effect of its application that before arriving home that day he had to drop into no less than three barber shops to have his hair cut.

A PERSISTENT NEGRO.

A familiar figure of the busier streets of North London is a gutter vender who, although a negro with a face as black as midnight, commands such an acquaintance with the English vocabulary and possesses the gift of "patter" to such an extraordinary extent that he not only finds a ready sale for his articles, but in many instances, by means of banter, argument and powerful delivery, literally shames people into giving him their money, whether they require his wares or not.

He is generally romantically dressed in a red shirt, slouched hat and knee boots. The whole of his stock, which consists of penny brass finger rings, he carries in his capacious pants pockets. He tells his hearers, with a charming assumption of candor, that he will not say they are solid 22-carat gold; no such thing. He merely claims that they are in every respect equal to gold, and he gently hints that perhaps they are even better than the precious metal itself, as they can afford no temptation to pawn; while, if you lose them, you lose but a penny.

The dusky street orator is sometimes accompanied by his son, who is scarcely so prepossessing in appearance as his good-looking father. The young ladies in the crowd are especially admonished "not to get making eyes at dat young



"THIS 'ERE ARTICLE IS NOT A BUNDLE 'O RAGS."

man, who is already bespoke for a professional beauty." While the ebony youth is grinning from ear to ear, his parent goes on to inform his listeners that the fortunate professional beauty is to be presented with one of his wedding rings.

CONTEMPT FOR GOLD.

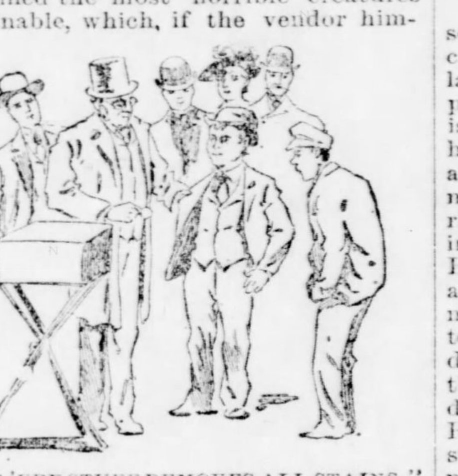
A similar character, though in this case a gentlemanly, fashionably dressed young fellow, with a plentiful display of snow-white collar and cuffs, is one who takes up his position at street corners on Saturday afternoons to offer rings and sometimes other articles of "jewellery" at a penny apiece. By means of a plausible address, often seasoned with jokes and even snatches of song, he usually draws a big audience. He begins by informing his hearers that he is perfectly independent of the sale of his stock as a means of livelihood, which he proceeds to prove by diving his hands into his pockets and dazzling the eyes of the onlookers with a big handful of what are apparently golden sovereigns, but which are of the same composition as his metal rings and his brazen assurance.

He affects to treat the precious metal with something like contempt, and avers that by the recent formation of the "Electric Gold" Mining Company, a printed prospectus of which he flourishes, the market value of bullion will presently be lessened to such an extent that kitchen utensils will be made of them instead of iron.

It is merely to advertise this newly discovered "electric gold" that he condescends to stand in the gutter offering rings made of this precious metallic substance at the nominal price of a penny apiece. Gutter merchants of the "herb-doctor" class are especially numerous, and perhaps on the principle of the survival of the fittest, are among the most eloquent and glib-tongued.

THE MEDICINE VENDORS.

Several of this fraternity, in setting up shop in the gutter, employ queer names to attract attention. One, in a perfect whirlwind of verbosity, and a continuous flow of ever-engaging "patter," performs one or two chemical experiments, which are supposed to illustrate the purifying and beneficent effects of the pills and medicines upon the human system. Yet another of these wonderful street medicine men arranges on his stall, in gruesome array, a collection of bottles in which are contained the most horrible creatures imaginable, which, if the vendor him-



"THIS 'ERE STUFF REMOVES ALL STAINS."

self can be believed, have received sudden eviction and death by means of his medicine alone.

In a lecture, which has probably, word for word, formed the subject of several thousand nights' gutter entertainment, he cheerfully informs his hearers that "Life is made up of cradles and coffins, smiles and tears," and this he takes care to shout into the ear of the most nervous old lady present, usually with the result of selling at least one bottle on the spot. The candor of these medical gentry is charming; they would scorn to stoop to the mean subterfuge of exaggerating the curative properties of either their marvelous blood mixture or their world-renowned lung balsam. One street doctor honestly confesses that neither his pills nor his "Herbal cure-all," wonderful as they are in their effects, will ever, even by repeated doses, reduce a hump on the back, restore sight to a glass eye, or turn a wooden leg into flesh and blood.

UMBRELLA SELLERS.

Umbrella sellers are another numerous class, and, perhaps, they may be said to yield the palm of eloquence only to the quack followers of Esculapius just mentioned. The humble vendor of the necessary and useful "gamp" usually begins by challenging "the whole world" to produce such goods at the price he is about to offer them at. He also expresses his willingness to lay down a large sum of money for every rent or tear to be found in his umbrellas.

"This 'ere article," he yells, while he spasmodically works it up and down, "is not a bundle o' rags tied 'round a broom handle, but real genuine silk, steel ribbed, etc., etc., and his praises of his wares pour from him in a perfect torrent of words, occupying fully five minutes in delivery. He proceeds to tell prospective buyers that the reason of his being able to offer them at such a low price is simply because "They're made in a country where they works for no wages, and lives on nothink."

His starting price is usually four or five shillings, gradually diminishing and becoming beautifully less, however, till at last, no buyers being forth coming, he assumes the air of one about to make a terrible sacrifice, and then in a tone of truly tragic emphasis, he cries: "'Ere, last time of asking—shillin'"—the price he was willing to take from the very first.

LITTLE SOAP TABLETS.

There is one street "patterer," a man with a very hoarse voice and a very faded and shiny coat, who establishes his little shop, a tray on trestles, in the gutters of the most crowded streets, and sells curious little tablets of soap-like substance for cleaning and renewing the oldest garments. He vociferously boasts that he comes before the public as the friend "of the working-man" and he might also add the inveterate enemy of tailors and all belonging to their cloth, and is, if his reviver really possesses the renovating qualities claimed for it by its inventor, maker and vendor.

He apparently regards all small boys in the crowd as so many "dummies," dressed in garments upon which he may demonstrate the cleansing effects of his wonderful soap.

He mechanically grabs hold of the most unwashed juvenile nearest to him and, with a rare exhibition of "elbow grease," rubs away at the youngster's coat or cap, while he laboriously pants out the stock jargon of his harangue to the crowd around him. ERNEST P. NEVILLE.

PULLING TEETH.

Mighty Different Now to What It Used to Be.

"I called at a dentist's office to-day," said a Western congressman to the Washington *News*.

"I had a hollow tooth that ached a good deal, so I thought I'd have it upholstered, but the dentist advised me to have it drawn instead of filled, saying that the process was almost painless and the satisfaction complete. I yielded to his argument with fear and trembling. I had never had a tooth pulled since I was a boy, and the memory of my last experience in that line was enough to give a person bad dreams. I was surprised at the ease with which the fang was extracted and the almost complete absence of pain.

"After this I'll rather enjoy having teeth drawn. It was widely different when I was a boy, though. I remember the village dentist quite fluently. When he wasn't removing molars he was shoeing horses. He was a large man, and the muscles of his brawny arms were as strong as iron bands. He used no anesthetics. He simply throttled his victim, and inserted a pair of tongs into the unfortunate's mouth, and then he breathed hard and pulled until the tooth came out or the tongs broke or he sprained his wrist. He generally extracted three or four sound teeth before he captured the aching one, but he was liberal and made no extra charges. Oh, I tell you, the world has advanced since I was a boy, and in nothing more than dentistry," and the congressman removed his spectacles in order that he might see the paper he held in his hand.

A Child's Diplomacy.

She was a dear little girl walking with her grandmother, who was feeble and ill. The child was tenderly leading the old lady and assisting her trembling steps, but she did not appear to be doing so. On the contrary, the child was leaning on her aged relative's arm, and without her knowing it was directing her steps along the fatiguing way. It was a pretty little piece of diplomacy to spare the feelings of one who was so old and dependent.

LOST THE BET, OF COURSE.

It Does Not Do to Fool With the Arizona Kicker.

DELINQUENT SUBSCRIBERS WARNED.

The Editor Going After Them With His Revolvers.

THE MAN WHO WILL BE LEFT IN CHARGE

WRITTEN FOR THE POST.

HE LOST—. A critter who calls himself the "Rip Roarer of the Rockies" came in with the Frazer wagon train last week and began looking for an opportunity to distinguish himself. He is big enough to pass for a giant and homely enough to stop a landslide, and after surveying the ground he made a bet of $10 that he would ride his mule up one flight of stairs and into our official office in the city hall. He had a second wager of the same amount that he would pull our official nose after getting up there. The attempt was made about 3 o'clock Saturday afternoon. We were looking over the common council proceedings of Friday evening when we heard the Rip Roarer yelling at the foot of the stairs. This is a country in which a man who waits over 30 seconds to grasp a situation cannot hope to amass worldly wealth. We are a little slow on foot, but the Rip Roarer still imagines that lightning had a heap to do with the way man and mule got outdoors and rolled over each other in the sand. He got out of bed for

THE RIP ROARER.

the first time yesterday and crawled to the *Kicker* office to make his apologies and subscribe for two copies. No apologies were necessary. The man was simply mistaken in supposing that civilization had been standing still for the last five years. The mule knew better, but was forced against his will.

PAY UP.—We have the names of 31 local subscribers who are in arrears from 50 cents to $2 each. We want each and every individual to walk up and settle. We don't want hay, wood, old mules, dogs, revolvers or pet antelopes or rattlesnakes. We are running the *Kicker* on a cash basis. We buy coyotes, prairie dogs, rattlesnakes and gila monsters, but we pay cash down for all we get. We don't propose to use our space to urge delinquents to pay up, nor shall we give the accounts to a lawyer for collection. A week from to-day we shall buckle on our guns, mount our mule and ride forth on the trails of such as have not squared up. The man who gets away from us has got to go over a precipice at least 100 feet high, and we shall refuse to act as one of his pall-bearers or foot any portion of his funeral expenses.

WE APOLOGIZE.—Last week we had a local item to the effect that Dan Bushaber, who keeps the You Bet saloon on Prescott avenue, killed a woman in Montana three years ago and was no ornament to the town. We further remarked that if our local vigilance committee didn't choke him off pretty soon it had better go out of business. Mr. Bushaber has called at this office and convinced us that we were entirely mistaken. (See his ad. on second page.) Instead of killing a woman in Montana three years ago he killed a man in Colorado less than two years since. Even that wasn't a murder, as he proved by several witnesses that the man had threatened his life. In the hurry and rush of getting out a great family paper like the *Kicker*, and being editor, mayor, State senator, postmaster (in prospect) and so forth, it has often occurred that we have branded individuals as horse thieves, liars, robbers and murderers. We have always meant well in so doing, and the vigilance committee have seldom gone wrong in following our advice. We do not pretend to be infallible, however, and when we do call down an innocent man are always cheerfully willing to apologize.

TAKE NOTICE.—We shall be at Prescott all next week, and the editorial management of the *Kicker* will be left in the hands of our agricultural editor. He will no doubt take advantage of the occasion to rip almost every man in this senatorial district up the back, and we give due notice here and now that we refuse to be held personally responsible for his utterances. We shall turn him loose and let him take the consequences, and if we find him dead on our return his place can easily be filled. He shoots right and left handed, is chain lightning on the draw, and unless the case is a very urgent and serious one it will be better not to meddle with him. M. QUAD.

HIS EARLY SWEETHEART.

Gen. Butler Took a Law Case He Didn't Want.

Boston Globe.

Apropos of the General Butler stories that are going the rounds, here is a true one. "I had an important law case on," said a Wakefield gentleman the other day. "I knew no one could win that case for me but Ben Butler. He was in Washington at the time. I went to Washington, and after hard scrabbling for two days got an audience with him. He said he wouldn't take my case for $1,000. He had more work on his hands now than he could attend to; and he went about his work right then.

"General," I said, "I was born in the same town with you."

"He granted, but wasn't otherwise affected that I could see.

"Do you remember little Miss ——? And you remember the boy who used to sent notes to her, and the boy who used to take them? I am the boy who took the notes."

"And I am the boy who sent them," said the general. He held out his hand. "I guess I'll take your case, after all," he said, and he did, and won it.

AMONG THE SPORTS

Billy Edwards Writes About Pugilists and Coming Prize Fights.

THE HALL-FITZSIMMONS CONTEST.

Both Are Good Men and It Is Hard to Pick the Winner.

OTHER EVENTS IN PROSPECTIVE.

WRITTEN FOR THE POST.

Just at present there is a vast amount of enthusiasm in pugilistic circles but little harmony among the possible contestants, and consequently affairs of the ring are at somewhat of a standstill. The Hall-Fitzsimmons match is the only one that has developed into contracts so far and will take place at the Crescent City Athletic club on March 8. This is, however, but one of the six or seven battles the club has been figuring on, and now as a result of the failures the busiest man in sporting circles is Frank Williams, the Cresent club's

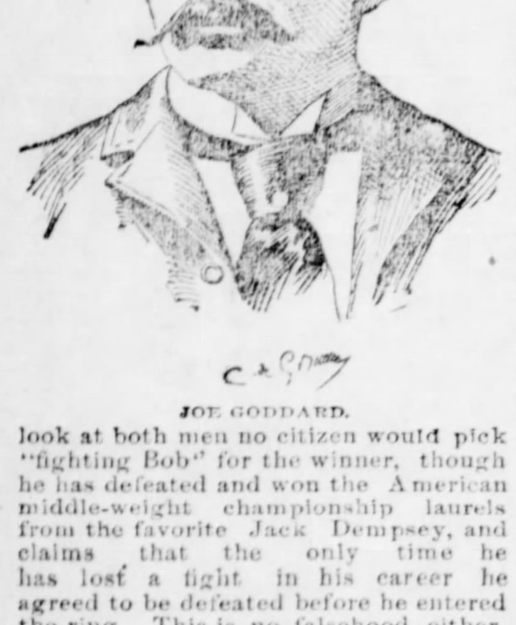
ED SMITH.

agent and most able match-maker, who is making every effort to arrange a carnival of sport in New Orleans to immediately follow the Hall-Fitzsimmons contest.

It is difficult to perceive the real cause of this, the present condition of match-making. It certainly is not a matter of money, for never did the shining coin flow so freely in the direction of the prize fighter. The simplest explanation of this can be easily seen in the failure of the McAuliffe-Burgo affair, the purse offered for which was $5,000 more than the large amount offered Hall and Fitzsimmons. Strangely enough, the fighters don't seem to be at all in need of cash, or at least it no longer appears to be the greater attraction.

It is at the same time a great loss to the ring, this McAuliffe affair, as both men have remarkable records and the battle would have been a famous one in the contest of skill. But, however, the Crescent City club has in the Hall-Fitzsimmons fight beyond any doubt in my opinion the greatest glove contest recorded in the past 20 years, the men being so well matched. Hall is slightly taller than Fitzsimmons, though, and weighs two pounds over the middle-weight class.

There was a statement in the *Police Gazette* recently, to the effect that to


JOE GODDARD.

look at both men no citizen would pick "fighting Bob" for the winner, though he has defeated and won the American middle-weight championship laurels from the favorite Jack Dempsey, and claims that the only time he has lost a fight in his career he agreed to be defeated before he entered the ring. This is no falsehood either, as the records verify his statement with the exception of the one match resulting in his defeat in a few rounds, for which his explanation is that he was bribed and agreed to lay down the battle long before it came to pass.

The peculiar part of this situation, and what makes his contest with Jim Hall a complicated one and hard for those who would like to pick the winner, is that the only man that has been recorded as having defeated Bob and the one in which fight he claims his defeat was fixed, is the man who will meet him at New Orleans on March 8. In other words, the only man who has ever met and entered into a prize fighting contest with Fitzsimmons and defeated him is the very same Jimmy Hall who is now matched to meet our middle-weight champion. Fighting Bob will be the favorite here by all odds, but in my opinion it is one of the most difficult, if not the most difficult fight to pick the winner ever matched. I do not consider myself capable, or sufficiently so, to make a choice; at least I would not be willing to express my opinion, as it would influence my friends and might be the cause of a great loss to them. I do not believe anyone is capable of picking the victor in this battle, even among those sports who have picked hundreds of previous winners. I myself would find it easier to pick the winner in such a

JIM HALL.

fight as the late Sullivan-Corbett, as I did and correctly.

In fighting Jim Hall, Bob Fitzsimmons has matched himself with the present king of pugilists of the entire old world, the champion middle-weight who has never known a defeat in either Australia, his native land, or in England. With such records as these two contestants have it is easy for anyone whether familiar or not with sporting matters to see the difficulty in selecting the victor.

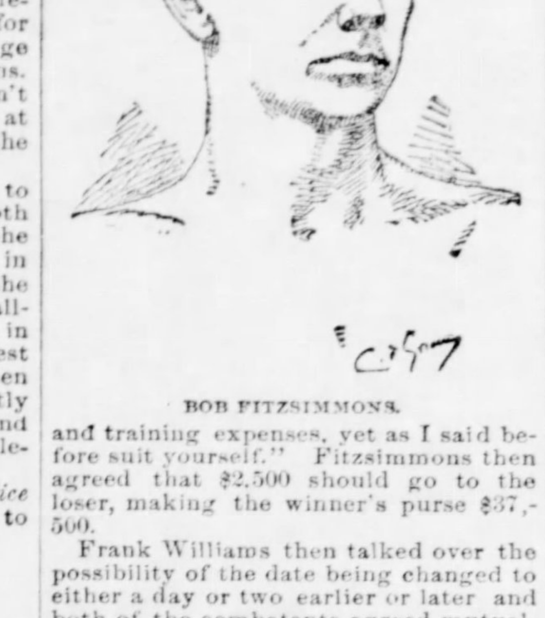
The fight will not, however, decide the championship of the world as first announced and will come under the head of catch weights. It fact had Hall not agreed to this the match would have been off.

When they met at the New York *World* office and signed the contract on December 12, last in the company of Warren Lewis, Martin Julian and a number of other sporting men, Bob objected to the 160-pound clause, for which he held out for several weeks. He remarked that they would either fight at the proper middle-weight 158 pounds each or at catch weights.

To this Jim replied that he might suit himself. He didn't think he could get down to 158 pounds, but he would agree to fight at catch weights as he wanted to fight, and was willing to make any agreement Fitzsimmons might fancy.

Fitzsimmons said nothing about the loser's purse until it was mentioned by Hall who laughed a little at the thought of its being a presumption on Bob's part that he would not be the loser.

"Well," said Hall, "if I am taking such a risk I think a loser's purse would come in handy for my wounded feelings


BOB FITZSIMMONS.

and training expenses, yet as I said before suit yourself." Fitzsimmons then agreed that $2,500 should go to the loser, making the winner's purse $37,500.

Frank Williams then talked over the possibility of the date being changed to either a day or two earlier or later and both of the combatants agreed mutually that that would be satisfactory.

The contract reads thus:

We, the undersigned, Frank Williams, agent for the Crescent City Athletic club of New Orleans, La., party of the first part, and Robert Fitzsimmons of Australia, and James Hall of Chicago, parties of the second part, do hereby enter into a contract the terms of which are as follows:

First—Said Frank Williams, acting for said Crescent City Athletic club, agrees to give the sum of $40,000, to be contested for in the arena of said club March 8, 1893, by said parties of the second part.

This money shall be paid to the said contestants as follows: $37,500 to the winner and $2,500 to the loser.

Second—Said Fitzsimmons and Hall agree to box to a finish, at catch weights for said purse under following conditions:

To be in the ring at 9 P. M. ready to go

BILLY MYER.

on with the contest which shall be governed by marquis of Queensberry rules.

Five ounce gloves shall be used. They also agree that the club shall select the referee and time-keeper, but each contestant reserves the right to select a time-keeper who shall act with the club's official.

JAMES HALL,
ROBERT FITZSIMMONS,
FRANK WILLIAMS.

Witness for Hall—Warren Lewis.
Witness for Fitzsimmons — Martin Julian.
$2,000 forfeit for both the contracting parties.

A copy of this contract was given to each of the parties concerned and the original was filed at the *World* office.

Jim Hall is now in training at Lakewood, N. J. His trainer is John Klein, who prepared him for many of his victories. He strips slightly larger than Fitzsimmons, but of course that cannot decide a fight.

Bob is going through his preliminary motions in a little village just outside of New Orleans, called Bay St. Louis, the same as where he trained to fight Dempsey.

Both men are in the very best condition physically and their training will doubtless play the star part in their coming battle. Prize fighting in these days has become more of a matter of skill or art than brawn or vigor, yet the latter cannot be left out of the question.

Hall's greatest victory was his recent encounter with the English middle-weight champion, Ted Prichard, who who was a sort of John L. Sullivan in that country for about as many years as the Boston boy was here. Englishmen one and all thought Ted the champion middle-weight of the world for as long as he kept in condition, but on August 20, 1892, Jim Hall beat him in four rounds at 160 pounds each, at Brighton, England. The purse was $10,000, and Jim's victory was apparently easily won. Jim also claims that

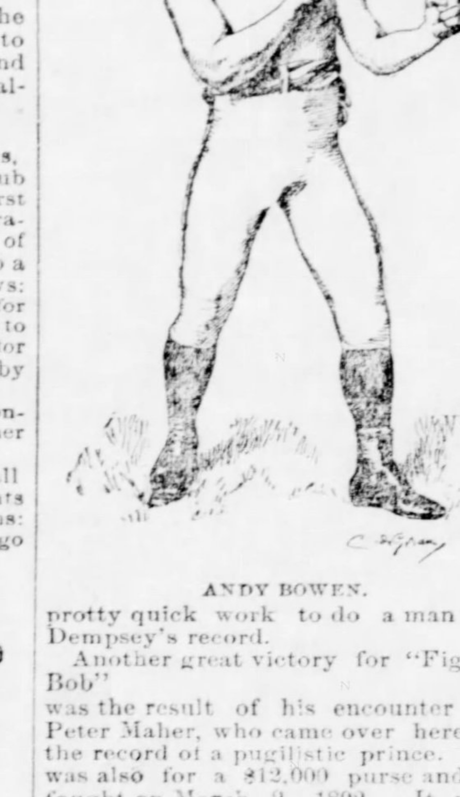
CHARLEY MITCHELL.

his victory over Bob Fitzsimmons was fair and square. They fought at Sidney, Australia, in 1890. Three rounds finished the battle, but, as I stated above, Bob now claims that he accepted a bribe to lay down the fight.

It seems that Hall has never known how it feels to be whipped and that he has beaten every man he has met so far inside of eight rounds. In England he has finished all his rivals in two rounds. Among Hall's victims, Harry Mace, Tod Ryan and Herbert Goddard, a brother of Joe's, are found.

Fitzsimmon's record is, however, a good firm one and from careful consideration it seems to me that he ought to be a good match for Hall. He is the possessor of a well-developed physique and his muscles are in the best condition. He had a spar with a westerner while on the road with his theatrical company recently and exhibited some unusual skill in his defence even though not in training.

His greatest victory in the ring was when he met Jack Dempsey for a purse of $12,000 and won the middleweight championship laurels of America. Dempsey was the favorite in the betting and it cost many of his friends all they were worth to discover his inability with the gloves when placed before the Australian Bob. To the surprise of everyone, with the exception of the friends of Fitzsimmons, he won the fight without much difficulty. This match was fought on January 14, 1891. It took just 13 rounds and 49 minutes to victimize poor Dempsey. This was


ANDY BOWEN.

protty quick work to do a man with Dempsey's record.

Another great victory for "Fighting Bob" was the result of his encounter with Peter Maher, who came over here with the record of a pugilistic prince. This was also for a $12,000 purse and was fought on March 2, 1892. It was a hard fight in some respects, but Maher was victimized in about 48 minutes, during which 12 rounds were fought. These two victories justly gave Fitzsimmons a record among the best pugilists of the day and the middle-weight championship of America. This, therefore, is the record Jim Hall will have to encounter on March 8, in New Orleans.

In regard to the other fights now talked of for the Crescent City club's carnival of sport which is to follow the Hall-Fitzsimmons contest, little can be said at the present stage of the game. Two of the biggest matches they were figuring on came to a stand-still.

The Goddard-Smith match takes place in the Crescent City at the Olympic club on March 3. It will be a tough fight, but Goddard's chances will be seen in the first few rounds. He is, as all agree, a hard hitter and if he gets a show a few of his strokes will settle it. But Smith is clever and may keep out of his reach. The purse is $5,000.

A fight is also under consideration between Billy Myer and Austin Gibbons at the Crescent City club. Billy Ernst of Brooklyn and Walter Campbell want to meet again, but whether the Crescents will take hold of them is a question. Still if they want matches this will give them an opportunity. Tod McMahon, the bookmaker, called at the *Illustrated News* office and deposited $100 as a forfeit on behalf of Campbell to fight Ernst. Todd will back Campbell against Ernst for $1,000, or more, a side, for a limited number of rounds or to a finish, at catch weights. Alf Lakeland will also wager $1,000 or more on the Philadelphian. Tommy Danforth called at the

JAMES J. CORBETT.

Police Gazette office the other day and stated that he was ready to arrange a match to fight Frank Steele of Boston, who defeated Billy Welch, at 130 pounds, for $250 a side, or he will match Jack Duffy of Fishkill, N. Y., to fight Steele at 130 pounds for $250 and the largest purse offered, or Danforth will fight Walter Halligan of Brooklyn for $250 a side and a purse.

These are merely possibilities in which the Crescents have as yet evidenced no interest. Yet no one knows what may come of them. They are, of course, candidates for its carnival of sport. It is more likely that a match will be arranged for Tom Williams who has just arrived from Australia. He may meet McAuliffe, but weighing as he does 140 pounds Jack may make the same objection as he made in the Burge case.

Tom Williams claims to be the 140-pound champion pugilist of the world. He is a likely looking fellow and exceptionally well built. He has massive arms, a deep chest, and a good shoulder development. He is of florid complexion, has light, glossy hair, and sports a dandy moustache. His countenance bears telltale marks of his fights. His mission to this country is to get on a fight with any one at 140 pounds, barring nobody. He says pugilism is very dull in both England and Australia which caused him to come here. He wants to arrange a match as quickly as possible and claims to have good backing. He would like to meet the winner of the Dawson-Ryan battle, which is also talked of in sporting circles and may be a Crescent attraction. He beat Dawson in one and a half rounds in Australia. He says that George Pierce, Paddy Slavin's old backer, will put up £600 for him.

In Australia Williams is known as "Hurricane Tom," because of the fact that he defeats his contestants in so few rounds. From all appearances he is a clever hitter. This is the present situation of the coming campaign to be held in New Orleans early in the spring. It is not encouraging, but I think things will develop satisfactorily as the time draws near.

BILLY EDWARDS.

PUGS AND THE PRIZE RING.

Pittsburghers in New York to See the Fight.

NEW YORK, Feb. 8.—Tom Williams, the 140-pound champion of Australia, who is matched to fight Billy Smith before the Coney Island club for a $5,000 purse, said to-day that the change in the articles of agreement for his coming match to weigh at 1 P. M. instead of 3 P. M. would not affect him. Williams also said that he would train at Lakewood, N. J., at Jim Hall's training quarters. His trainer will be Tom Burrows, the champion clubswinger of Australia.

Billy Plimmer was here to-day with Charley Norton, his Newark backer, and said he would meet Danny McBride, the bantam-weight of this city, at 110 pounds for $2,500 a side and the 110-pound championship of the world. If McBride did not have backing, Plimmer said that he would fight him in any club that would put up a purse of $5,000, the whole amount to go to the winner. If McBride accepts these terms the two men and their backers will meet February 8 to sign articles.

The feather-weight championship battle between Billy Murphy and Johnny Griffin, which takes place next Monday before the Coney Island Athletic club, is exciting great interest among the frequenters of the prize ring. A half dozen Pittsburgh sportsmen arrived in the city to-day as well as 15 from Boston, Philadelphia, Cincinnati and Albany. Twelve hundred persons will leave Philadelphia on the afternoon of the battle and will reach here by 3 o'clock P. M. Special trains will be run from Newark and Boston. It is estimated that at least 2,000 people from both of the cities will be on hand. The betting is very warm, Griffin being the favorite at 4 to 3. Murphy, however, has many admirers and no money is going begging.

Griffin, accompanied by Jimmy Carroll, his trainer, and Kid Hogan, who will meet Dolly Lyons in the preliminary bout for a $1,000 purse and $800 side bet on the same night, reached here from Boston this evening. The men look exceedingly well. Griffin is very confident of success, and expresses the opinion that the battle will not last more than 20 rounds at the most. Hogan, too, feels sure of conquering Lyons. Griffin and Hogan left immediately after their arrival here for Bath Beach, where they will continue to train until the eve of the fight.

Dick Burge, according to a cablegram from London, laid the failure of getting on a fight at Jack McAuliffe's door. He said McAuliffe was only too glad to draw out, though the purse was the largest ever hung up. Burge said the Americans were very much disappointed. "No doubt," said Burge, "they think a lot of their man, but I am aware they think a lot of me also. One American gentleman, with the view of inducing McAuliffe to fight, offered to put down himself a purse of $25,000. I am sorry that I have had to return to England without being offered an opportunity of showing the American public what I can do in the ring."

"Is there any other man you would fancy to take on?"

"Yes, and that is Billy Myer. It is most likely that a match between us to fight at nine stone, 12 pounds, will be arranged, and if so I will start again for the States in September next."

The Englishman's Disgust.

New York Sun.

"American ignorance makes me tired," said the knowing Englishman to an admiring group of chappies in an uptown cafe. "On every side," he resumed, "I hear people saying, 'Where am my 'at?' 'Where am my 'at?' when even a school boy in England would know that it ought to be, 'where is my 'at?'"

BASE BALL GOSSIP.

Only 30 of the 160 Old Players Signed by the Different League Clubs.

PITTSBURGH IS IN GOOD SHAPE.

Three Clubs Have Not Yet Signed a Single Player, Old or New.

OLD LEAGUE MEN STILL UNSIGNED

Probably never before in the history of the National League has such inactivity as marks the present period prevailed at this time of the year. Whatever the cause, whether it be the absence of advance money, want of competition or downright obstinacy on the part of the players, it is nevertheless true that outside of Pittsburgh and Chicago not a team has signed enough men to fill a church pew. Yet in a little more than a month all are expected to begin preliminary practice. The flower of the League warriors are still at large without indication of an anxiety to fall in line. Of the 160 or more players on the pay rolls of the different clubs at the close of last season only 30 have signed for the coming season. As 25 new players have been signed the present force under contract in the league amounts to exactly 55, or an average of 4½ men to each club. There are 21 new players that have been "claimed," but have not yet been captured and nearly 130 old players remain to be gathered in. Whether they will all be safely landed within the next 60 days without the hustling tactics that characterized bygone fall and winter days is a problem the solution of which will be keenly watched. The reduction of salaries, the reported opposition of individual players determined to withstand the cut and their utter helplessness adds a certain interest to the scene.

Pittsburgh has signed 12 of its 14 old players, Baldwin and Farrell being the only ones still outside the fold. Abbey and Gastright are the new players secured. This makes 14 men so far signed. Knell and Lyons are two players claimed who have not yet signed. The home team, with its present force, could begin the season and make a creditable showing. It is the only team in the League so well equipped.

Chicago has signed 12 men, 8 of its old ones and 4 new ones. The players still unsigned are Ryan, Wilmot, Gumbert, Canavan and Shriver. Of the four men signed three—Mauck, McGinnis and McGill—are pitchers, and one—Lange—an outfielder. It has claimed Wallie Taylor, a second baseman, and Charles Duffee, an outfielder.

Cincinnati has so far secured nine players, six old ones and three new ones. Nine of its old players are yet contract-free. They are McPhee, Smith, O'Neil, Chamberlain, Murphy, Vaughn, Browning, Sullivan and Hoover. The Reds are at present being advertised as the cheapest show on earth. The management has cut salaries with a vengeance. Mullane is reported to have signed for $2,100, which is a cut of $2,000, and Holliday's contract calls for only $1,800. These are but respectable minor league figures. Mullane and Holliday are both considered top-notchers and certainly entitled to the limit. If their figures are so low what are those of the lesser lights? A cut in salaries was expected, but a massacre was never thought of.

St. Louis, in spite of Manager Watkins's great show of earnestness a couple of months ago, has secured but one of its old players. He is William Hawke, the pitcher, who ran away from the team last September after having pitched a tie game against the Baltimores the day before. He could not be induced to return, but went home and stayed there. The old players still on the outside are Glasscock, Buckley, Gleason, Breitenstein, Werden, Crooks, Carroll, Brodie, Caruthers, Hawley, Moriarity and Camp. The new players signed are Dolan, Newell, Barnett, Griffin and Peitz. The club has laid claim to Tommy Dowd and Arthur Clarkson, and expect to trade Cliff Carroll to Boston for Joe Quinn.

New York as usual appears to be laying back expecting assistance from other League clubs. It has signed only two players, Crane and Keeler. The old men not signed are Tiernan, Ewing, Rusie, King, Boyle, Fuller, Doyle, Burke and McMahon. The club has neither claimed nor signed any new man. It holds on to three players with all the strength of the reserve rule though it released these players outright a month before the close of last season. Tiernan, Rusie and Fuller were fired at that time because they had refused to submit to a reduction in salaries earlier in the season. Although regularly released these men will have to "play in New York or not at all." The club is at present figuring on a few deals to strengthen its team.

Cleveland has signed but one of its old players. He is Manager Tebeau. Last week Patsy entered Cleveland with a hurrah and at once decided to gather in the old players. He thought it would be an easy matter to do, but to date he has not secured a single one. Virtue, Childs, McKean, McAleer, Davis, Zimmer, Burkett, Young, Cuppy, Davies, O'Connor and Clarkson all kept shy of the popular young manager. He managed to capture Schellerman and Boyd, last year's Buffalo battery, and these two, with Patsy constitute the entire strength of the Clevelad team at present.

Boston signed Stivetts, and he is the only member of the champion team secured. The others have not yet burdened themselves with new contracts. They are Bennett, Ganzel, Nash, Tucker, Quinn, Long, Lowe, Nichols, Staley, Kelly, McCarthy and Duffy. The club has signed Catcher Lake, and is reported to have laid claim to Jerry Harrington and Pitcher Garry. The latter is a youngster who did excellent work last year for the Manchesters of the New England league. It also has expressed a willingness to trade Joe Quinn for Cliff Carroll, and the deal will very likely go through, as both players are said to be satisfied with the exchange. It is not thought that the question of salaries has anything to do with the tardiness displayed by the champions, as Boston has always acted liberally toward its players.

Louisville, Philadelphia, Brooklyn, Baltimore and Washington have not signed one of their old players. Indeed Louisville, Philadelphia and Brooklyn have not signed a single player, old or new.

Washington collared Bert Inks, the pitcher, who played in three games with the Senators at the end of last season, but he cannot be considered an old player. Although the club two weeks before the season closed last year released all its players except Richardson, Killen and Radford, it has a pretty strong string attached to all of them. Those yet to be signed are: McGuire, Larkin, Killen, Richardson, Radford, Hoy, Twitchell and Meekin, not to mention a host of youngsters tried at the end of last season.

Baltimore has two new men under contract, William Clark and George Hogriever. It has six new players claimed. The old players not yet signed are Robinson, McMahon, McGraw, Gunson, Cobb, Shindle, Stricker, Sutcliffe, Ward, Stovey, O'Rourke and Joe Kelley.

Philadelphia is reported to have claimed Darby and Hughey, two pitchers. Its old players are Allen, Delehanty, Keefe, Clements, Hamilton, Thompson, Connor, Hallman, Weyhing, Cross, Reilly and Carsey.

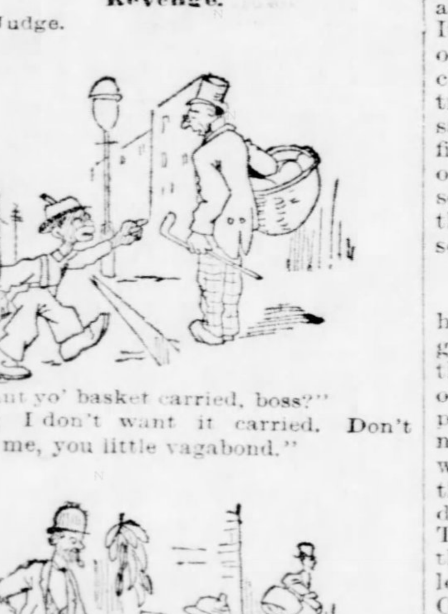
Louisville's only man in sight is Ed Breckenridge, the first baseman who, while with Columbus last season, at one time had a record of having made more home runs than singles. The players it hopes to re-sign are Taylor, Jennings, Weaver, Stratton, Brown, Sanders, Grim, Pfeffer, Bassett, Whistler, Clausen and Merritt.

Brooklyn's old players are Ward, Griffin, Daly, Daily, Foutz, Burns, O'Brien, Brouthers, Joyce, Corcoran, Haddock, Hart, Stein, Kinslow and Kennedy. It has also first claim on the services of Pitcher Lovett.

J. H. G.

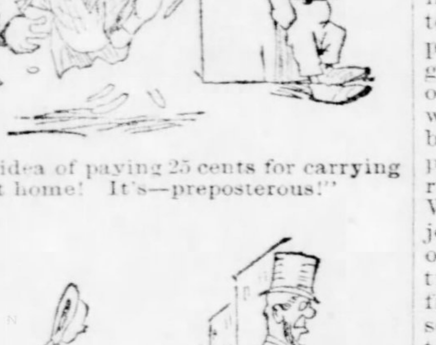
Revenge.

From Judge.


"Want yo' basket carried, boss?"
"No; I don't want it carried. Don't bother me, you little vagabond."

"Yer, mistah; gib me a cent banana, right quick."

"Ef he treads on dat peelin' he's a goner, hso' 'nough."


"The idea of paying 25 cents for carrying a basket home! It's—preposterous!"

Boy—Keno!

The Road to the Stage.

Chicago Tribune.

Modest applicant (to theatrical manager)—Yes sir; I should be satisfied with a moderate salary, and I am willing to act in minor parts, although I have been studying for the stage for several years.

Theatrical manager—Studying for the stage? Studying? Great Scott, man, were you too poor to hire a boxing teacher?"

MY NEIGHBOR'S BOY.

He seems to be several boys in one,
So much is he constantly everywhere!
And the mischievous things that boy has done
No mind can remember nor mouth declare.
He fills the whole of his share of space
With his strong, straight form and his merry face.

He is very cowardly, very brave,
He is kind and cruel, good and bad,
A brute and a hero! Who will save
The best from the worst of my neighbor's lad?
The mean and the noble strive to-day—
Which of the powers will have its way?
The world is needing his strength and skill.
He will make hearts happy or make them ache.
What power is in him for good or ill!
Which of life's paths will his swift feet take?
Will he rise and draw others up with him,
Or the light that is in him burn low and dim?

But what is my neighbor's boy to me
More than a nuisance? My neighbor's boy,
Though I have some fear for what he may be,
Is a source of solicitude, hope and joy,
And a constant pleasure. Because I pray
That the best that is in him will rule some day.
He passes me by with a smile and a nod,
He knows I have hope of him—guesses, too,
That I whisper his name when I ask of God
That men may be righteous. His will to do.
And I think that many would have more joy
If they loved and prayed for a neighbor's boy.

—*London Christian World.*

THE WONDERS OF HYPNOTISM.

Sensitiveness Transferred to Inanimate Objects.

THIS FACT DISCOVERED BY ACCIDENT.

Curious Experiments Made by a French Hypnotist.

GREAT POSSIBILITIES IN THE FUTURE

Lieutenant Colonel de Rochas d'Aiglun, the administrator of the ecole polytechnique, says the *Pall Mall Gazette*, is an accepted authority on hypnotic questions. It was he who discovered that the sensitiveness of a hypnotized person could be exteriorized and transferred to a foreign object or substance.

"I gladly tell you of my investigations so far as I have carried them," said the colonel, "because I am anxious that scientists should take them up and see what they are worth. My conclusions can only be accepted when it has been proved by different experimenters that they are correct. I was led to study the exteriorization of the sensitiveness in this way, and it was the merest chance that it happened. One day it happened that I hypnotized a subject on a velvet-backed chair in my office.

"The subject was taken across the room, and when she was seated at some distance from the chair, I accidentally touched the velvet, and, to my surprise, the woman put her hand to her back and showed signs of intense suffering. It was evident that the earlier contact of the subject and the chair had charged the latter in some way. I then tried with a silk-covered chair, but the same result was produced. Still, the first observation satisfied me that not only was it possible to exteriorize the sensitiveness of a human being, but that the sensitiveness could be stored up in some other substance.

STORING UP SENSITIVENESS.

"At the Hospital de la Charite you have yourself seen it transferred to a glass of water, and have noticed while the subject is unaffected by the touch of the hand, or even the pricking of a pin, it suffers excruciating pain the moment you touch the surface of the water with the tip of your finger, though the water may have been carried some distance away from the sleeping person. The water becomes highly charged with the sensitiveness of the individual, but loses it in a comparatively short time. On the other hand, a fat or greasy substance will retain the sensitiveness longer; while, if transferred to a liquid, which is afterward crystallized, it impregnates the mass for a fortnight, or even longer, and during the whole of that period the person, when within reasonable distance, would be conscious if I touched the charged substance, and would suffer pain if I pinched it violently or attempted to stick a pin into it."

"Are you able, colonel, to exercise the sensitiveness of any person you hypnotize?"

"Oh, no, no. It is only in the superior stages of hypnotic sleep that exteriorization takes place—except in the cases of a few people who manifest signs of it when awake and in a normal condition. I cannot establish the rule that the sensitiveness of every hypnotizable person can be exteriorized, for only a few people can be taken to the advanced stages."

While Colonel de Rochas was telling me all this he was occupied in taking a sleeping girl through the various stages of hypnotic sleep—lethargic, somnambulic, and so forth.

The girl sat there, her eyes wide open and apparently alive to everything that was passing; but in reality she was in the highest stage of hypnotic sleep. The phenomena are the same in each stage, though of increasing intensity as the subject reaches the superior state. The visions which the girl described when the devotional, exotic and other portions of the brain were especially excited, may be said to be only interesting as showing the power of the hypnotizer to call up various feelings and sentiments at will. While in these superior stages the subject was no longer suggestionable, but, on the other hand, the layers of sensitiveness went farther and farther away from her body. When lethargic the sensitiveness was about four inches distant from the body.

For instance, the girl felt nothing while the flame of a lighted candle was playing about her hands, but if the light was held several inches from her she screamed with pain. As she was carried through the somnambulic stages the points of contact multiplied, and the fifth or sixth of these layers of cutaneous sensibility was quite four feet from the body. Colonel de Rochas took a pin from the girl's sleeve, and with it he succeeded in finding the different layers of sensitiveness. He then attempted to replace the pin in the sleeve of the jacket from which he had taken it, but was unable to get it near the girl's body without occasioning her pain. A curious thing happened at this moment. A woman went off into a hypnotic state close by, and on the girl's exteriorized sensitiveness coming in contact with her she drew away with a movement of repugnance.

CHARGED A STATUETTE.

"The sensitiveness of this particular subject," said the colonel, "is not retained by the object to which it is transferred. The moment she wakes up she is insensible to anything that may be done to the object that has been charged with her sensitiveness. I am going now, as an experiment, to charge a statuette with her sensitiveness and to suggest to her that when awake she shall feel if I touch it."

The girl was brought back from the superior stages to that of common hypnotic sleep, and Colonel de Rochas then communicated the suggestion to her. She was afterwards awakened. For quite a quarter of an hour she was cognizant if the statuette was touched, though sometimes she was in an adjoining room when the experiment was made.

"You ask me what is the value of my discovery? When a new phenomenon is produced no one can say to what it may not lead. We have succeeded in knowing the sensations, and even the sentiments, of others by charging them with the sensitiveness of a hypnotized person, and who can say that we shall not finish by knowing the thoughts of animals through a similar medium? I will give you case in point. One day I hypnotized a woman who was sitting with a cat in her lap. When the woman was brought back to a waking state she took a cup of coffee, but after sipping it she said, 'No, I cannot drink this, it tastes like raw meat,' I looked around, and remarked that the cat was behi her eating a piece of meat! The sen of taste of the cat, which, without m knowledge, had become impregnat with the sensitiveness of its mistre was experienced by the woman.

GREAT POSSIBILITIES.

"I cannot say how far these expe ments may carry us, but it is qui possible that by the aid of a very sen tive subject we may learn not only t sensation but also what passes in t brains of animals quite as well as they were gifted with the power speech.

"We also foresee the possibility borrowing nervous forces from exteriorizable subject and transporti them to the organs of another pers who may stand in need of such powe Quite recently one of my colleagu who had seen my experiments repeat them with two subjects. One w hypnotized and her sensitivene was transferred into a bottle of wate The second subject drank the water a most dangerous experiment, and o that I have never made myself and ha advised others never to tempt. As matter of fact, the hypnotized subje fell down in a dead faint. 'I felt as somebody had digested my body,' s said afterward. She was taken home a cab, and it was not until several hou after that the doctor succeeded bringing her back to consciousnes As to the man who had swallowed t water, and who was the doctor's vale he rushed to the kitchen and he d voured a raw mutton chop. All t vitality exteriorized from the other h gone to his stomach.

"This is purely speculative," co cluded the colonel; "but you see wha possibilities are opened out for o study."

HARRISON'S SURPRISE.

President Appoints a Southern Dem ocrat to the Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TO THE PITTSBURGH POST.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8.—As predicte exclusively in THE POST'S Washingto dispatches of yesterday, the President t day sent to the senate the nomination Judge Howell E. Jackson of Tennessee the place left vacant on the suprem bench by the death of Justice Lama Very few people in Washington, not e cepting the Republican senators, had bee informed of the President's intention, an when Judge Jackson's nomination cam into the senate late this afternoon it cause much surprise. Some of the Republica senators were not at all pleased at the Pres dent's choice, but it is not regarded a probable they will oppose confirmation Judge Jackson is personally and othe wise acceptable to the better class Southern Republicans, who did not loo on him as an extreme partisan, and in com mon with all who know him have the high est opinion of his ability and integrity.

Howell Edmunds Jackson is a Demo cratic ex-senator and at present judge o the United States court for the distric embracing Tennessee. Inquiry about th capitol shows that the appointment is con sidered, from a judicial and not a politica view, as a splendid one. About the su preme court it is said that President Har rison has shown once more a great deal judgment in his selection of a man for place on the bench of the highest tribuna in the land. It is stated that Mr. Jackso has made a fine circuit judge, and tha no doubt is entertained as to hi making a good justice. The appointmen was a great surprise to the Tennessee dele gation in the house. The two Republica members felt sore over the selection of Democrat and a State's rights man, bu when asked as to Mr. Jackson's persona fitness, conceded that his character an abilities were all that could be desired.

Large Return For a Kind Act.

New York Sun.

A lady at Ashford, Eng., has just re ceived a bequest of £150,000 from an ol gentleman, an entire stranger, for a smal act of kindness rendered him five year ago. He was in the crowd outsid of Buckingham palace watching th arrivals at one of the queen' drawing rooms when he becam faint and staggered helplessly. The crow jeered him, shouting that he was drunk and commenced to jostle him rudely. Th lady saw he was ill, and helped him through the crowd to a seat in a park close by. He soon recovered, asked he name, and they parted, and she did no hear of him again until two weeks ago when his solicitors informed her of his death and that he had bequeathed her the sum named.

Lost His Costly Castle.

New York Tribune.

As a result of the Panama troubles, the famous Drachenburg, the most beautiful castle along the banks of the Rhine, which has been admired by thousands of Americans, has been sold. Baron Sarter, who became immensely wealthy in work on the Suez canal, spent $5,000,000 on the castle. He lost his fortune, however, in the Panama undertaking, and was unable to retain possession of the pile. The new owner is Herr Unruh, who owns great estates in the neighborhood.

Woman's Suffrage Flag.

Washington Star

At first glance it seems to be an American flag. The stripes are all there and so is the blue background. But the 44 stars are wanting, and in their place is inscribed on the blue ground the name "Wyoming," and beneath it one large star. It is the suffrage flag, and while thus far only one star recognizes completely the political equality of woman, still the association has left space on their flag for other stars as other States fall in line.

Got More Than She Asked For.

From Puck.

Fisherwoman—F-i-s-h! Fresh F-i-i-s-h

Servant (opening gate in great haste)—Gimme two pounds o' hollerbut